# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FOCUS on science-technology

### What's ahead . . .

**United States Air Force scientists are** counting down for one of the trickiest satellite launches yet.

On July 9, they hope to put a hefty little payload into a polar orbit ranging between 80 and 200 miles from earth. That's the lowest launch orbit for a satellite yet.

Dr. Kenneth Champion of the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories says there's less margin for error with such a low-level launch than for satellites pitched higher.

It's a very complicated maneuver and that's one reason why it hasn't been tried before.

Also, Dr. Champion's laboratory has been at work for a long time developing sensitive instruments to keep track of the atmospheric drag that will gradually slow the 600-pound, 23-inch diameter satellite.

Precise knowledge of air densities would greatly aid in forecasting missile trajectories, satellite orbits, and splashdown points for the forthcoming Apollo three-man space flights.

⊕

**A crater in central Australia may be used** by astronauts training for moon-terrain travel.

Two United States scientists of the Apollo program are recommending that the space agency consider its use for this purpose.

After several months of on-the-spot work, Drs. Daniel Milton and Robin Brett believe the Gosses Bluff crater, 130 miles from Alice Springs, could have been gouged by a comet in collision with the earth millions of years ago.

It is 12 miles across. A pattern of jagged hills 900 feet high forms its sandstone lip. There are miles of melted quartz and shatter cones to support the comet-impact theory.

Its surface is believed very similar to that likely to be encountered on the moon.

⊕

**A cement that hardens in 30 minutes has** been developed for the United States Air Force for use in Vietnam.

Because it can be poured on like water, it will be tried as a fill for bomb craters and other runway damage.

Eventually the cement may be available for civilian use in patching busy roads, home driveways, and other odd jobs.

In Air Force tests, deep holes were filled to within a foot of the surface with sandy material. A uniform aggregate was added. Then the fast-setting concrete was poured over the top.

Within 30 minutes, the surface supported a simulated jet fighter weighing 58,000 pounds.

In other tests, craters 14 feet deep and 40 feet wide were filled with the new concrete at a rate of 1,000 gallons per minute. The surface held heavy weights.

### Trends . . .

**Britain feels slightly bullish about water** desalting.

But its joint industry-Atomic Energy Authority program to develop desalting technology doesn't have enough funds to follow up all possible techniques.

So it has tackled what its engineers regard as the key hurdles in the world's race toward less costly desalinization.

This constant chiseling away at high-cost items is paying off, says Dr. Hans Kronberger, who heads AEA's desalting work.

In the field of electrodialysis (desalting brackish water found under many deserts), he thinks Britain now can build plants 40 percent more cheaply than any now in existence.

Costs have been shaved significantly, too, he says, in conventional distillation plants for desalting sea water.

### How and why . . .

**Britain's decision to pull out of the project** to build a big European accelerator may not be all loss.

The money saved may give British physicists more leeway in planning future projects at home.

The European machine is to be one of the most powerful instruments in the world for speeding up subatomic particles for use in studying the basic structure of matter. It will be able to carry out experiments impossible with less energetic accelerators.

British physicists therefore would very much like to share in this project.

On the other hand, they have hesitated to plan their own national program much beyond the next five years. They knew that if Britain had joined the European project they would have had to hold back proposals to expand their facilities at home.

They still must live within an austere national budget. But now they can plan their future without having to make allowance for expensive contributions to the European accelerator project.

### Where to look


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## *Opposition cut back*

# Gaullists fortify grip in parliament

By Carlyle Morgan
*Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Paris

"Landslide!"

"Overwhelming majority."

Even so, the French headlines express only part of the surprise that the second and final round of parliamentary elections has produced here.

The millions of Frenchmen who postponed departure for their summer vacations in order to vote for Gaullism against communism and revolution June 30 have been rewarded beyond all expectations "for duty done." They now are arriving at summer-holiday resorts relieved to have placed the future of their nation more securely than ever in the hands of Charles de Gaulle.

A new National Assembly will meet July 11 with the Gaullists and their allies holding a total of 355 seats. This is 113 seats more than they had in the last parliament. But it will be also a much more strongly united majority.

Moreover, it will face an opposition so reduced as to appear impotent. This is an opposition in which Communist influence has been cut back by nearly three-fifths. Meanwhile, non-Communist leftist strength has been reduced by more than half.

The French Center Party, which might have acted independently of both the government and opposition, has also been reduced from 42 to 29, or below the point where it will be officially recognized as a party in the Assembly.

#### Victory forecast

The first round forecast a Gaullist triumph. But no one seems to have suspected what its proportions would be.

In fact, France has just witnessed that rare thing in political history, a party victory so great that it:

- Humbles even the winners.
- Makes them speak more of their duty than of their power.
- Causes them to stress problems ahead instead of achievements past.

In this manner Premier Georges Pompidou has hailed the unprecedented majority that President de Gaulle's followers have just amassed in the National Assembly.

A little before midnight on June 30 Mr. Pompidou said that it was understood that "our victory imposes discretion on us." He said that therefore he would not be ironical about the defeats of his opponents.

He said he thought the vote was a reaction, or reflex, on behalf of liberty against those forces which might impose constraints on it, and which might do this by abnormal methods.

He said it was a reaction against "forced strikes." He said workers wanted to go back to work sooner than pickets allowed, but were prevented from exercising the freedom to work.

He said that the government also was reaping support from the fact that it had helped to develop France south as well as north of the Loire River. He said it had financed aid in the south although that region did not have the strength in parliament to command such help.

He said that the victory imposed on the

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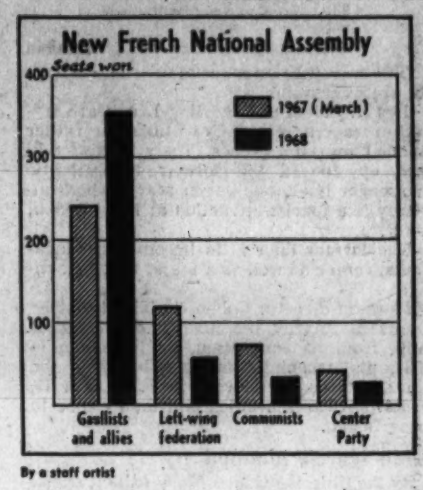


By a staff artist

# *Soviets adopt 'fleet train' system*

By John K. Cooley
*Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Beirut, Lebanon

The Soviet Union is copying the United States Navy's "fleet train" system for mid-ocean supply, according to Western analysts in the Middle East.

As a result Soviet warships operating in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean need no large permanent shore bases.

These analysts have been closely watching increasing Soviet naval activity in the Mediterranean and the "Afro-Asian ocean" as strategists call the waters between India, Africa, and Arabia.

#### Shore stations utilized

Last week a Soviet cruiser, a missile carrier, and a naval oil tanker anchored at the former British naval base of Aden. This was the first visit by the Soviet Navy to the South Yemen People's Republic since it won independence from Britain last November. It followed visits to Iraq and the Persian Gulf.

The United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and its air arm can use large facilities like the NATO base at Naples. But they rely chiefly on shore stations with permanent shore parties and some service facilities. Some of these are at Kénitra, Morocco; Rota, Spain; Sigonella in Sicily; and Nea Makri in Greece.

The closest thing to a Sixth Fleet main base is Gaeta, Italy. The Sixth Fleet used to visit ports from Spain to Lebanon. But anti-American feeling and politics since the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war have reduced these outside calls to Morocco, Tunisia, Greece, and Turkey.

Anti-American demonstrations sometimes erupt during visits to the latter two countries.

#### Speculation noted

The Soviets, Western analysts believe, now have their own permanent shore parties and service facilities at Port Said and Alexandria in Egypt and at Latakia, Syria.

In the Red Sea they reportedly want new ones at Port Sudan and Suakin on Sudan's coast.

There is speculation that they also are eying Malta and the former French naval base at Mers-el-Kebir, Algeria. Algerian spokesmen have firmly denied that facili-

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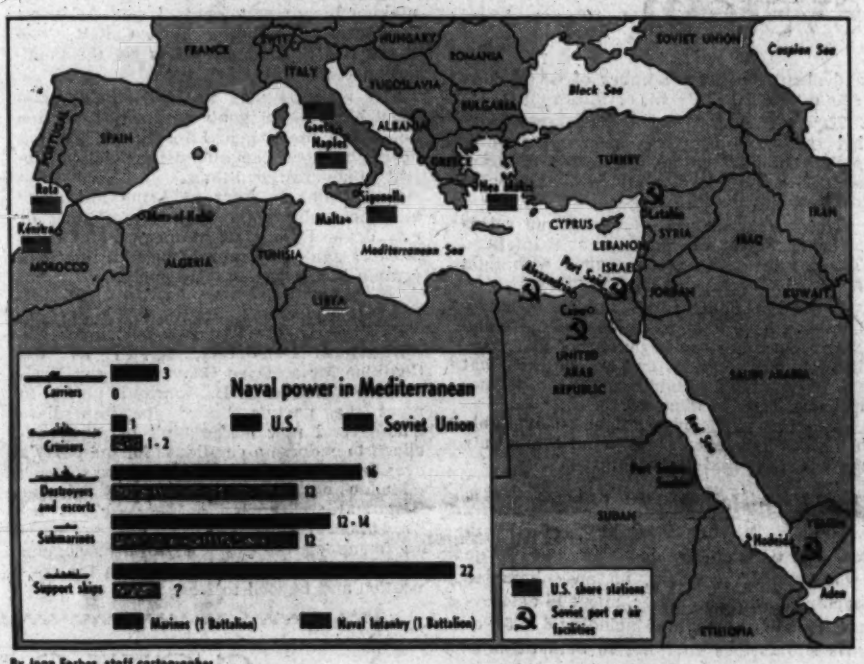


By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

*U.S.-Soviet naval strength*

**Soviet warships in the Mediterranean, like the United States Sixth Fleet, take on supplies far out at sea. But the American warships have a network of shore stations. And the Soviet Union reportedly is seeking similar facilities from friendly nations.**

# Arms race cessation in sight?

By David K. Willis
*Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

Needed now is an exact time and place. Then the world will see a new, and momentous step forward in lifting the fear of a further uncontrolled nuclear arms race from the world, it is said here.

Washington is now pushing hard for the earliest possible date for historic "discussions" with the Soviet Union, announced by President Johnson July 1, "on the limitation and reduction of both offensive strategic nuclear-weapons delivery systems and systems of defense against ballistic missiles."

The President said agreement has been reached for discussions "in the nearest future."

This in itself, coming after many years of fruitless diplomatic probing, causes officials to describe July 1 as a "rather big day."

#### Under the nuclear sword

At last, they say, the two nuclear superpowers can begin to find a way to a "more rational basis for security" in a world where the danger of a nuclear war hangs over both capitals like a Damocles sword.

The President's announcement, made at the signing of the nonproliferation treaty in the East Room of the White House, took one stage further the movement toward nuclear-missile talks that was unexpectedly begun by the Soviet Union June 27.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said in Moscow that the Soviet Government was "ready for an exchange of opinion" on limiting the missile race.

Now, the United States has contacted the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels, verified that Mr. Gromyko's words did indeed mean a willingness to talk soon, and has announced that the talks will take place. This removes any uncertainty that the talks might not take place for a considerable time.

#### Subject 'most complex'

There is no illusion here that the talks will be straightforward. "Discussion of this most complex subject will not be easy" President Johnson said.

"I know the difficulties that lie ahead. I know the fears, suspicions, and anxieties we shall have to overcome. But I believe that the same spirit of accommodation shown in the negotiation of the (nonproliferation) treaty can bring us to a good result."

Even as the President spoke, Washington was confronted with continuing evidence that the cold war had not ended. An American troop-carrying aircraft was being held on Iturup Island in the Kuril chain with 214 men aboard.

Washington was in contact with Moscow trying to secure the immediate release of the plane and its passengers. Washington hoped that Moscow would not damage the now-bouyant hopes of further détente by holding the men and escalating the incident into a major crisis, reminiscent of the Pueblo.

#### Incident put aside

An initial reaction here was that the episode, though unfortunate, should not interfere with the planned missile talks.

The Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, appeared to be purposely generous to the United States in his remarks at the nonproliferation treaty signing.

He said that the treaty itself was the result of the efforts of many nations, with the Soviet Union and the United States "playing a prominent role." By linking the two

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## Inside today . . .

### *What is 'perfect' Chicago freeway route?*

**A new approach to the planning of urban freeways is being tried in Chicago. Highway engineers, architects, urban planners, and sociologists are working in concert to find the most nearly perfect route. They now are trying to decide whether to raze area homes or build the highway on air rights over a railroad.** **Story: Page 3**

# *School-lunch setup called too lean*

By Mary Kelly
*Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Children who reach school hungry and return home hungrier are in far greater number than is generally realized. But people who want to do something about this are now in active search for reform.

Only 2 million out of 5 million children from "rock-bottom" poverty homes receive free or reduced-price school lunches under the National School Lunch program.

Five leading women's organizations say this after making a special study. The organizations are: Church Women United, National Board Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, and National Council of Negro Women.

#### Comments quoted

The average middle-class view of today's school-lunch program is far too optimistic, says their report entitled, "Their Daily Bread."

They quote as typical misinformed comments: "Oh, all the children get that . . . all the kids get it. . . . The ones who can't afford it don't have to pay."

Facts show otherwise.

Figures, state by state, are shown indi-

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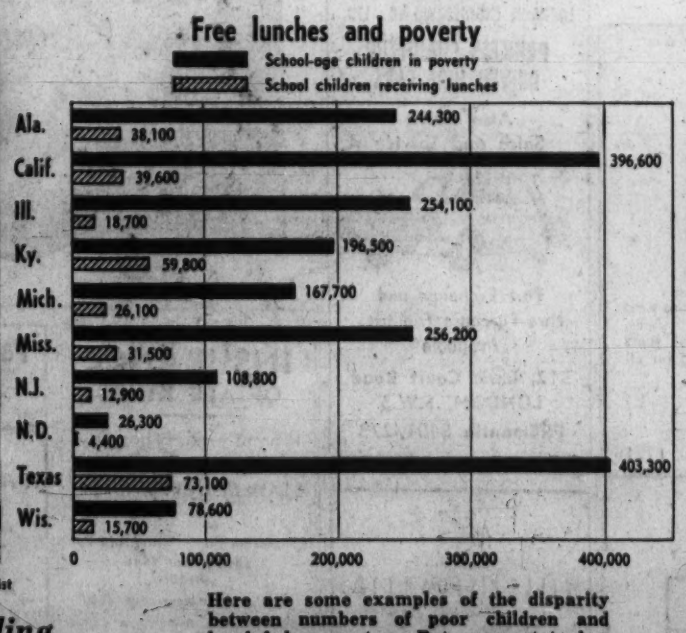
By Henry Benson, staff artist

*Sampling of states*




**Here are some examples of the disparity between numbers of poor children and lunch-fed youngsters. But every state has the problem to some extent, according to figures in "Their Daily Bread," a report on the National School Lunch Program.**

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices



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## Queen Mary

# *Museum pieces hunted*

By David P. Shaw
*Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**London**

Two men with an unusual mission currently are in Britain.

Les H. Cohen and Sterling Leach are trying to trace items which will become rather special museum pieces. Their "finds" will end up aboard the former transatlantic passenger liner, the Queen Mary, which already is a tourist attraction at Long Beach, Calif.

The former liner is to become an educational center as well as a major tourist magnet.

Museum director Cohen explained that he wants to portray the history of the great ship, from its conception, its launching in 1934, its trooping services between the United States and Europe in World War II, to its postwar schedules and final cruise to Long Beach.

### Wide search planned

By the time the Queen Mary exhibit opens in June, 1969, it is hoped to have collected together all kinds of mementos tracing her transatlantic travels.

- A woman says she has the gown worn by Queen Mary when she launched the liner in 1934.
- The museum authorities want to trace this and other items, large and small, including a section of handrail bearing the carved initials of some of the thousands of American troops who sailed in the liner.

Shipbuilder John Brown of Clydeside, Scotland, may be able to help with original tools and rivets used in the liner's construction, even the launching mechanism.

"We want anything and everything connected with the life of this ship," say the Americans who are receiving inquiries and offers at a London Hotel. Items will trace the role of the ship and will relate to the progress of transatlantic travel from the first ships to the modern, high-capacity, high-speed jet air liners.

American industry is sponsoring exhibits aboard the floating museum. "Maybe British industry could be interested, too," commented Mr. Cohen.

A special section of the display will be devoted to British statesman Sir Winston Churchill—if sufficient exhibition material is forthcoming.

To turn the graceful Cunarder into a museum, conference, and educational center focusing attention on the sea sciences, will cost between $20 million and $25 million.

The liner will have a staff of 1,000 compared with the ship's complement, in her heyday, of 1,300.

Her new owners are insistent the museum ship will be authentic throughout. Her graceful lines will remain unchanged. Only her interior will appear different.

Staff aboard, it is hoped, will include Britons. And they will be in costumes of the 1930's.

Keystone

***Subterranean parking lot***

**Brussels is reducing parking problems by burying cars. This five-story-deep parking garage is being constructed under the Place du Theatre de la Monnaie.**

# ★Soviet Navy adopts 'fleet train' system

**Continued from Page 1**

ties would be given if they were sought, however.

Paralleling these sea facilities are regular logistical air links from Moscow to Cairo and to the Red Sea port of Hodeida in Yemen.

A logical next step for the Soviets would be to provide air cover for all their Mediterranean and Red Sea naval operations.

According to the authoritative French magazine Revue de Défense Nationale, the Soviet Navy already has two helicopter-carrying cruisers. One of them, the Mockba, underwent trials this spring in the Black Sea. Another, the Leningrad, is reportedly due for completion this summer.

They have been built in the big shipyards at Nikolaev on the Black Sea, in the estuary of the Bug River. The Mockba and Leningrad, says the French magazine, each displace more than 20,000 tons.

### What forces include

Their foredecks carry antisubmarine weapons and surface-to-air missile launchers. The afterdecks contain helicopter hangars and flight decks. Each can carry 20 to 30 helicopters for antisubmarine warfare or ground or sea attack.

The main Soviet Mediterranean forces are thought to include the 20,000-ton cruiser Sverdlov. This is sometimes replaced or reinforced by the Ozerzhinski, a Sverdlov-class ship equipped with antiaircraft missiles.

A Kynda-class destroyer and a Krupny-class destroyer carry long-range surface-to-surface missiles. There are about five classical Kotlin-class destroyers or antiaircraft-missile destroyers of the Kashin class and about the same number of escort vessels of the Riga, Petya, or Mirka class.

Three Polnocny or Alyigator-type landing ships and about a dozen nuclear-propelled submarines, some capable of firing eight ballistic missiles, and various support ships round out the force.

The landing ships can carry about a battalion of Soviet marines or naval infantry. The marine units are equipped with light armored vehicles and land artillery.

Soviet Air Force combat units, including bombers, have temporarily visited Cairo and Damascus since the beginning of this year. But Western analysts find no evidence that the Soviets have sought or obtained permanent air bases in these countries.

Facilities at Hodeida might be available if the Russians ever chose to put combat air units into the Red Sea area.

### Carriers included

The United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean normally includes two large attack-aircraft carriers, an antisubmarine warfare carrier, a cruiser, about 16 destroyers, 12 to 14 submarines including 6 to 8 Polaris submarines carrying 16 ballistic missiles apiece, and about 22 support ships. A 2,000-man marine battalion is also with the fleet.

This force is divided into a strike force, an antisubmarine force, and a supply force.

Much present activity by both the Soviet and Western navies in the Mediterranean and Afro-Asian ocean is electronic espionage on each other's operations.

The Soviets can use a variety of ports from Egypt's Ras Banas on the Red Sea westward to Algerian harbors as convenient docking places for their oceanographic ships and the well-equipped Elints (electronic intelligence trawlers) of the Soviet merchant marine.

Continued closure of the Suez Canal hampers Soviet and British trade and seapower far more than it does that of the United States. This is why British and Soviet diplomacy have found themselves in temporary alliance insofar completely fruitless efforts to get Egypt and Israel, the occupying power on the canal's east bank, to reopen the Suez artery.

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# The news — briefly

## United States . . .

**Miami**

**An American airliner hijacked to Cuba** two days ago with 15 passengers aboard was released Monday to fly to Key West.

Paul Boatman, head of the Federal Aviation Administration in Miami, said the DC-3 took off from Havana at 12:34 p.m. e.d.t., and was due at Key West at 1:18 p.m.

Meanwhile, the plane's pilot was under arrest in Havana on old Cuban charges and his wife pleaded in vain to be allowed to fly to Cuba to join him.

**Washington**

**An airliner carrying 214 United States** servicemen to Vietnam is being held on a Soviet island in the Pacific Ocean after being forced to land by MIG fighters.

The chartered DC-8 was on its way to Vietnam from McCord Air Base in Seattle, Wash., Sunday when, the U.S. Government said, it strayed off course and was forced to land on Iturup Island, a part of the Kuril chain in the northern Pacific.

The State Department immediately contacted the Soviet Embassy in Washington and urged the quick release of the plane, its passengers and the 17 crewmen.

**Washington**

**Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's statement** that he could conceivably support Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for president has brought criticism from Democratic leaders. Many of them are saying the Minnesota Senator's own presidential campaign has been hurt.

"I think McCarthy will have to start making his arrangements," said Arkansas Democratic Chairman Leon Catlett, "because I think Humphrey has got the nomination cinched."

The reaction was to McCarthy's statement before Michigan's national convention delegation meeting in Lansing Sunday that he might back Republican Rockefeller subject to several conditions.

Rockefeller backers said the McCarthy statement shows the New York Governor can draw Democratic support. McCarthy backers said they remain hopeful they can remain in the Democratic party.

**Chicago**

**Dissident Democrats, known as the** Coalition for an Open Convention, say Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey is unable to meet the party's "need for immediate change and new leadership" but they declined to endorse a candidate for the party's presidential nomination.

Meanwhile, directors of the California Democratic Council, a large volunteer orgainzation, resolved at a statewide meeting to support the candidacy of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota through the convention and beyond to November.

## International . . .

**Jerusalem**

**The Israeli Government approved Cabinet** changes proposed by Premier Levi Eshkol.

Former Labor Minister Yigal Allon was approved as Deputy Premier and Minister for Absorption, and Joseph Almogi became Labor Minister. The new Absorption Ministry will be responsible for settling new immigrants.

**Prague**

**Foreign Communist troops are leaving** Czechoslovakia after completing Warsaw Pact maneuvers, reports CTK, the official Czechoslovak news agency.

Soviet troop movements toward Czechoslovakia before the exercises got under way June 10 prompted speculation that Moscow might try to reverse the new regime's liberalization drive with force.

**New York**

**President Johnson plans to fly to El Salvador** Saturday to confer with five Central American presidents, according to Latin-American diplomatic sources here.

The President is understood to be planning an overnight stay in San Salvador, capital of El Salvador, and would accompany the four other presidents Sunday on their return flights home, stopping at each airport for half an hour. The five Central American presidents will be conferring in San Salvador Friday on regional trade cooperation and the American-sponsored Alliance for Progress.

**Hong Kong**

**The official Chinese press, in a joint** editorial Monday marking the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, predicted a continued internal political struggle.

The country's internal situation was never better, said the Communist Party's People's Daily and the Army newspaper Red Flag. "However . . . the struggle between the bourgeoisie which attempts to stage a comeback and the proletariat which opposed its comeback will be a very protracted one," the editorial said.

**Saigon**

**Militant Buddhist leader Thich Tri Quang** was released Sunday after more than four months of government detention, Saigon Radio reported.

**Uppsala, Sweden**

**The Seismological Institute here registered** what was believed to be a strong underground explosion in the Soviet Union, the head of the institute reported July 1.

News of June 30 and July 1 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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# Sociologists size up social swath of Chicago freeway plan

By Lyn Shepard
*Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

That old saw about too many cooks spoiling the broth is getting a reverse twist here, where the issue is not soup but superhighways.

Until recently the Illinois state highway engineer has been regarded ex officio as the master chef—the one and only administrator trained to route and design a project like Chicago's proposed $500 million crosstown expressway.

Now Chicago has asked the engineer to accept some advice from a panel of experts in related fields: architects, urban planners, and sociologists.

This approach, known here as "the Chicago planning method," is also on trial in Baltimore and Phoenix, where "design-concept teams" are at work designing other urban highways.

Many observers look upon the naming of teams like the crosstown task force as desperation moves to ward off "freeway revolts" by those living in the way of or near proposed highways.

### Concept welcomed

Even as a last resort, however, the trend receives a warm welcome in Washington. Secretary of Transportaion Alan S. Boyd often lauds the design-concept teams, despite the added time and cost of their studies.

Mr. Boyd maintains that the public will be better served if highway planners take social costs into account as well as engineering factors. The design-concept teams have set out to do just that.

One day this spring I walked along part of the 14-mile stretch of Cicero Avenue that the Chicago planners had studied as a "contender" route for the crosstown expressway. As might be expected, I found vehement opposition to the project.

Public Works Commissioner Milton Pikarsky had told me that this shop-lined street passed through "20 clearly defined neighborhoods."

It would run south from a polyglot middle-class section at the juncture of the Kennedy and Edens Expressways (see map) to Bedford Park, below Midway Airport. Then it would cut east through the black South Side ghetto to join the Dan Ryan Expressway.

### Upheaval involved

In all, the bulldozers would level more than 4,200 dwelling units, nearly 600 businesses, and 200 industrial firms. But from an engineering standpoint, Cicero Avenue was clearly the preferred route.

The Belt Line Railroad runs parallel to Cicero Avenue a few blocks to the east and has also been a "contender" route. But the engineers reported an elevated expressway over the railroad air rights posed maintenance problems. They were especially concerned about snow removal.

The crosstown task force, formed in 1963, had eliminated all other "challenger" routes in the two-mile-wide corridor. Thus the decision boiled down to a highly technical means of rating the two proposed routes.

### Alternates charted

Commissioner Pikarsky, who serves as the Chicago "team leader," showed me a set of charts that show the task force's decisionmaking process.

These charts were broken into three columns with these headings: (1) engineering aspects, (2) impact upon existing communities, and (3) potential land-use improvements.

The rating system showed the two routes about even on points. In the engineering column, the Cicero Avenue route ranked very high, with the railroad far below. The ratings were reversed in the "local impact" column. In the final, "future land-use" category, both scored high.

This posed a hard choice for the planning team. The Cicero Avenue route would cost less to build—$276 million vs. $467 million—and its maintenance bills would be lower. But the lower costs of the belt railroad's right-of-way more than offset these savings.

The task force finally chose the belt line, thus overruling the engineering factors. The 13-mile elevated structure would cause far less disruption on neighborhoods, the planners noted, even if it did wall off communities.

### Aesthetics introduced

An unusual event followed. Early in 1967, the Belt Railroad proposal had been sent to the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington for approval. Accounts of what actually happened vary, depending on whether the source speaks for Chicago or the federal government.

Bureau of Public Roads spokesmen say they objected to the belt-line design from an aesthetic viewpoint.

"It stood 60 feet over the railroad, a massive object sitting on the Chicago skyline," one high-ranking official explained. "We asked them to restudy it with an eye on the total urban design."

Commissioner Pikarsky insists, however, that Washington "suggested that we take another look to see whether a shift in policy in the Bureau of Public Roads enabling us to make liberal use of air rights for 'joint development' might alter our thinking."

### Team expanded

Whichever version is to be believed, a restudy was ordered and now is under way. It well may lead to an altered design if not a whole new route within the Cicero corridor.

And now the crosstown task force has been expanded.

Dean Joseph Passoneau of the Washington University (at St. Louis) School of Architecture serves as project manager of a team that includes four private-consultant companies.

Two of these—Skidmore, Owings & Merrill and C. F. Murphy—are architectural firms. The other two—Westonhoff & Novick and Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff—are engineering consultants.

Moreover, team members are seeking to use the cross-discipline method within their firms. The Howard, Needles firm, for example, retains Dr. Wolfgang Roesler, a Kansas City sociologist and urban planner, to advise it on the impact of engineering decisions.

Gary Alstot, who heads the Howard, Needles contingent, says Dr. Roesler and other experts help define the firm's "total viewpoint, before a decision is made."

### Compromise envisioned

"This is a testing field for everyone," Mr. Alstot says. "We want to look at both short- and long-range goals. We may find conflicts there—problems of incompatible land use.

"We have to know what the character of the area is and how to avoid disrupting it. It might not be possible. We may have to compromise."

Mr. Alstot defended the belt railroad "el" structure, even though federal officials objected to its design.

"Maybe it isn't a good-looking structure, but it doesn't dislocate homes," he said.

Despite announced federal willingness to spend more freely to achieve superior design, Mr. Alstot expects continued frugality at every level of government.

### Interstate vs. backyards

"Cost remains a vital factor in everything we do," he declared. "Sometimes it may be better to build 'Chinese walls' in an economic sense if you can confine and landscape them."

The engineer suggests two factors will weigh against each other in the team's deliberations:

"I think you have to realize you're building the Interstate highway for all the nation," he said, "but in doing that you're going to cut through someone's backyard."

Thus the increased concern for the backyard and the people who use it — before, during, and after the bulldozers' land-clearing operation.

Both Commissioner Pikarsky and Mr Alstot hail the "new line" in the Bureau of Public Roads that permits more liberal land-taking for freeways.

### Patchwork shows

In the past, the bureau insisted on buying only the land it absolutely needed. This saved taxpayers' money. It also left some people with half a house or an odd-shaped parcel of land facing a freeway.

Such practices have only recently been discouraged. I saw signs of the old method all along the John F. Kennedy Expressway, the elevated highway between the Chicago Loop and O'Hare International Airport.

Commissioner Pikarsky calls the patchwork of houses and stores left standing within a few yards of the busy freeway "a doubtful economy."

The public-works official bubbles with enthusiasm, though, as he explains what the crosstown task force might do with the new federal mandate of right-of-way purchase.

"We want to bring all our talents together to find an almost utopian scheme," he said. "What can be achieved with the most liberal use of land? This is what we want to find out.

"There should be some wonderful opportunities if enough land is available, if we can plan our development, and if the federal people follow through."

For one thing, Mr. Pikarsky promises that rapid-transit lines will run along the crosstown median strip, just as they do on the Eisenhower and Dan Ryan Expressways. Exclusive busways also play a part in the planning scheme.

### Air-rights possibility

Another vital concept of design stresses "joint development" over, under, or alongside the crosstown's air rights. Already a working model exists beneath the Eisenhower Expressway, where a post office serves the community.

The builders of Marina Towers, a high-rise office and apartment complex over the waters of the Chicago River, showed the potential of air-rights development in a more dramatic way.

Some planners feel this concept could solve the thorny problem of relocating families and businesses. Chicago's crosstown task force has not committed itself yet; but it, too, is hopeful of a breakthrough of this type.

Commissioner Pikarsky, who hopes to begin freeway building by early 1969, hints that major "joint development" plans could be tested in the Bedford Park-Midway Airport area.

The pros and cons of this approach will be set forth in greater detail in the final article in this series.

**Ninth article in a 10-part series of urban freeways. Next: New York City and air rights.**

## West Indians protest U.S. job arrests

*By the Associated Press*

New York

A West Indian student group charged United States immigration officials with "inhuman treatment" of aliens on June 29 in their drive to crack down on persons working illegally as domestics.

During the past week, police and immigration authorities arrested an estimated 128 persons for violation of immigration laws. There are an estimated 70,000 such persons, many of them from the West Indies, working in New York and its suburbs.

Dennis Minto, president of the New York West Indian Students Association, said in a statement, "The manner of arrests is without precedent. West Indians were involuntarily taken from their households without the opportunity to collect personal effects.

There was no comment from immigration officials.

He also said, "It is evident that there is a peculiar coincidence between our people's blackness and the manner in which they have been treated."


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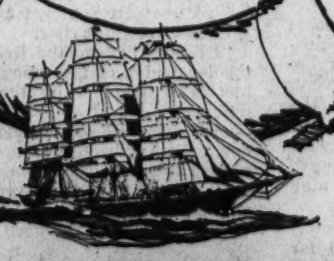

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# Religious dispute stirs Israel

By Francis Ofner
*Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Jerusalem

The government's preoccupation with the situation on Israel's borders has been temporarily diverted to a domestic religious issue which could lead to a Cabinet crisis.

The issue: whether men and women should be allowed to pray together at Jerusalem's Wailing Wall.

On July 3, 400 delegates of the "World Union for Progressive Judaism"—more than half of them from the United States—are scheduled to open their world conference in Jerusalem with a prayer service at the Wailing Wall.

They intend to defy the ban of the Israeli chief rabbinate and to ignore the partitions set up there to keep men and women apart.

"We shall yield only to violence," the leader of the small but tenacious Israeli branch of the movement, S. Ben-Chorin, told this correspondent.

### Relic of temple

Indeed, violence cannot be excluded. In the past 20 yeas, Jerusalem's orthodox Jews have stoned cars passing through their streets on a sabbath and used strong-arm methods to assert their "rights." And it is feared that they may take the law into their own hands again.

The progressive would-be worshippers would not even be able to call on the assistance of the police, because the rabbinical ban has the force of law. A Cabinet decision last year placed the Wailing Wall—a relic of the second Jewish temple built by King Herod the Great 2,000 years ago—under the custody of the chief rabbinate and the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

The problem before the Cabinet now is a request to overrule the chief rabbinate's ban for next Wednesday. Even this is being fiercely resisted by the religious parties with their three members in the 20-man Cabinet. A majority vote by the overwhelmingly nonreligious ministers might cause another Cabinet crisis.

But with almost nightly border warfare in the Jordan Valley and occasional flare-up along the Suez Canal, a crisis is the last thing the government would care for right now.

The other side of the dilemma is that a refusal might estrange the 1,250,000-member World Union for Progressive Judaism, generally referred to as the "reform" trend of Jewish religious observance. Fully one million of them live in the United States and include some of Israel's warmest supporters.

### Legal recognition

The underlying reason for the Cabinet's dilemma is that there is no strict separation between church and state in Israel and that only the orthodox trend is recognized here. Weddings and divorces may be performed only by orthodox rabbis. No secular bodies, or even rabbis of another trend, have such authority.

It is orthodox doctrine that opposes the mingling of the sexes at worship. Asked for the ecclesiastical authority for this prohibition, the spokesman of the Religious Affairs Ministry said the Scriptures made no reference to it. But it is mentionted, he pointed out, in the Talmud and in the writings of Moses Maimonides, a great 12th-century rabbinical scholar, who placed mixed praying on a par with idolatry.

The spokesman also said that according to Josephus Flavius, who saw the Herodian temple, women were allowed to worship only in a special court and were even forced to enter the temple enclosure through a special gate.

Reform Jews, however, reject those parts of Jewish law and tradition which they consider irrational. One of their basic tenets is that families should pray together.

### Question of environment

They have only seven congregations in Israel with a total of 2,000 members—alongside several thousand orthodox congregations.

One reason why they have not made much headway here may be the fact that the reform trend is rooted mainly in the United States, where it has grown up as an answer to the problem of the believing Jew living in an American environment.

The Israeli Jew—inasmuch as he feels a religious urge at all—does not think about reform. The few times a year when he searches for religious experience, he goes to an orthodox synagogue around the corner. And the rest of the year he happily reverts to his secular mode of life.

Yet, despite the small size of the reform trend in Israel, orthodox leadership, as well as the Cabinet, seem aware that the attempts to break the monopoly of the orthodox chief rabbinate over the Wailing Wall may create a precedent that eventually could deprive orthodoxy of its supremacy over the country's religious life.

Alan Band Associates

### *'The news today . . .'*

**A Kuwaiti fisherman tunes his transistor radio, perhaps to hear the latest news from Radio Cairo hundreds of miles away. But behind him float fishing boats that haven't changed design for thousands of years.**

# *Czech replies to Soviet jabs*

*By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Moscow

"On what roof does Jan Prochazka sit?," asks the weekly Literary Gazette in its latest issue.

In so doing, the organ of the Soviet Union of Writers continues its polemics with the liberal Czech writer and gives Soviet readers an unusual opportunity to read Mr. Prochazka's side of the argument as well.

For along with its criticism of Mr. Prochazka's "bourgeois" views, the Literary Gazette printed the full text of the Czech writer's reply to an earlier polemic in the Soviet weekly.

Mr. Prochazka is deputy chairman of the Prague Union of Writers and will probably be reinstated to the central committee of the Czech Communist Party at its forthcoming congress.

In his reply he points out that Czechoslovakia is a small country and that the Soviet example is not relevant in many areas — for instance, agriculture. (The reply ran in the Czech counterpart of the Literary Gazette, Literarni Listy, on May 16 this year.)

### Conditions contrasted

"In our conditions, we must make use of every meter of land, because we do not have places where the distance to the nearest tree is one hundred kilometers," Mr. Prochazka writes.

"I called the Canadian and Soviet examples of agriculture unfit for Czechoslovakia, because of different conditions, and the Literary Gazette irritably recommends to me that I should familiarize myself, at least generally, with the major works of the founders of our teachings.

"Apparently, I learned very little of them, because otherwise, I imagine, I could explain to myself completely why such a brilliant theory, in the course already of so many years, has been leading to entirely opposite results. . . .

"The Literary Gazette tells me that, regretfully, I didn't catch the 1948 emigration train. I would be glad to explain that I really assumed: The task of agriculture is to feed people and not to play up to a doctrine."

### Gold deposit cited

Referring to large Soviet purchases of Canadian wheat in years past, Mr. Prochazka says, "If we had deposits of gold, then we could, when convenient, replenish our barns with surpluses of capitalist wheat. But we do not have profitable deposits [of gold].

"Apparently, there is nothing left for us to do than to take better care of raising crops from every square centimeter of this country's lands." Furthermore, he says, "an agriculturally independent state is more independent in many respects."

In its earlier criticism, the Literary Gazette labeled Mr. Prochazka's call for a more modest foreign policy befitting a small country as a "provincial policy" reminiscent of prewar Czechoslovakia. To this Mr. Prochazka replies,

"Of course, I do not want us to become forever an insignificant province, as my Soviet comrades reproach me for advocating. But neither am I attracted by the prospect of being a significant province forever."

### Distance stressed

"I let myself speak of these things so firmly only because I was born in this country, all my forefathers were born here before me, I want to live and die here, and I hope that here my children will live and their children, too.

"It is a pity my interest in the Czech and Slovak destinies has been classified as bourgeois nationalism. . . . I can only explain this by the fact that at a distance of 5,000 kilometers everything is seen in an unusually distorted light: events, affairs, and people."

Literary Gazette's counterblast to this reply accuses him of making a "detour around all major questions" it had raised earlier. It quotes Czech citizens, notably Deputy Premier Frantisek Lamouz, who characterized the Prochazka reply as "insulting not only to the Soviet Union but also to our government, to the National Assembly, and all honest citizens."

In its earlier polemic, Literary Gazette regretted that Jan Prochazka had not caught the train out of Czechoslovakia after the Communist takeover in 1948. This time it accuses him of sitting on the roof, referring to an incident Mr. Prochazka says he witnessed during the last days of World War II.

### Comparison criticized

He sat on his roof, Mr. Prochazka said, and watched how the "mortally wounded German Army" was pursued by the "mortally wounded Soviet Army" until at last separated by the demarcation line. This, he said, was where the "myth of the unconquerability of the almighty army appeared."

Literary Gazette reproaches the writer for equating the Fascist army with the "liberators of Europe."

"How to downgrade the military feats of Soviet soldiers—this is an art whose fundamentals he managed not worse than some bourgeois historians, the sworn enemies of the Soviet people and of the Soviet Army," tartly observes the Literary Gazette.

"His statements are quite far from Marxist-Leninist ideology, and some of them sound at least strange from the lips of a representative of the public of a country which is building socialism jointly with other socialist states.

"Apparently," the Literary Gazette concludes, "the interests of society as a whole, of the whole Czechoslovak socialist state are but poorly discerned by Jan Prochazka from his roof."

## Layoffs foreseen

*By the Associated Press*

Paris

**About 25 percent of French Industrialists interviewed in a private survey expect to lay off workers as a result of the recent crisis and wage increases.**

**Of those interviewed, 88 percent said they didn't expect to hire extra labor despite projected cuts in working hours and longer holidays included in the government-employers-unions agreements.**

**The survey is the first since the upheavals of May and June that forced the government to adopt measures to protect French industry against international competition. It was undertaken by the Institut Française de l'Opinion Publique.**

## Saigon briefs envoys on NLF

*By Reuters*

Saigon

**The South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has told all ambassadors abroad to refer to the National Liberation Front—political arm of the Viet Cong—as a North Vietnamese auxiliary unit.**

**This should help clear up all misunderstanding of the role of the front and make clear that it is a supporting force of Hanoi, the ministry said.**

**It suggested that all government offices in South Vietnam should also refer to the NLF as an auxiliary unit.**

**The front maintains that it is a political party supporting the Viet Cong guerrillas in South Vietnam and that it has no direct links with Hanoi.**

**Premier Tran Van Huong told the National Assembly a week ago there were no longer any nationalists in the front and that it should be referred to as aggressively Communist.**

# New political pressures buffet Wilson regime

By John Allan May
*Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Pressure again is building up on the administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson following the resignation of Minister of Power, and former Minister of Labor, Ray Gunter.

His resignation letter began with these blunt words:

"I have to inform you that I no longer desire to be a member of your government. . . ."

Two important questions follow. How will the administration react to this mounting pressure? How will that reaction affect confidence abroad in Britain's ability to avoid another financial crisis and to break through instead to the prosperity that is well within its known capabilities?

### Administration assailed

A man whom most admire and all respect, Mr. Gunter himself is nevertheless not a politically crucial figure.

However, his going means that there is no longer a single prominent trade-union man left in this Labour Cabinet.

Frank Cousins, leader of the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), was the first to go. George Brown (another TGWU official in the past) was second. Mr. Gunter is the third.

Then, too, last week in Parliament virtually the entire intellectual left wing of the party also turned on the administration over the compulsory-powers bill.

At the same time the voters of the traditionally socialist parliamentary seat of Nelson and Colne swung massively to the Conservatives in a by-election.

Tory leader Edward Heath has even felt it his duty to break the unwritten truce on comment about Britain's economic situation at times when the pound is weak.

Mr. Heath is anxious lest the British public be led unaware into yet another and more serious economic crisis.

"I do not believe the British people have the least idea of the amount of debt which has been incurred by the government in their name," he has explained. "Something approaching £3,000 million ($7.2 billion) of new debt has been incurred—nearly 10 percent of the national income for a year.

"It will all have to be repayed. The debts will still be around our necks when the Conservatives are returned to power."

### More pressure applied

Nor is that the end of the story. Still more pressure is being applied on the government from the very grass roots of the labor movement through industrial strikes and go-slows.

The most significant pressure is that of the railway workers. Their go-slow is threatening dislocation of the nation's transport system.

The issue involved is fundamental. The railwaymen want an all-round pay increase in advance of and regardless of any future productivity deals. The management of the nationalized railroads—which last year lost £150 million—insists on cast-iron productivity agreements first. And the government's "prices and incomes policy" also requires that they come first.

Deterioration of the situation will exacerbate the difficulties of the economy. A compromise solution will mean defeat for the incomes policy at its very first major test.

### Domination shifting?

The government that faces this situation is, in the words of a Daily Mail front-page editorial, "by now totally dominated by middle-class dons and schoolteachers."

The four most prominent are Mr. Wilson himself, his second-in-command, Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins, and Lord President of the Council Richard Crossman.

They all know — as all Britons know — that there is no rational reason why Britain should not be strong and prosperous.

As rational men this perplexes them. They have been trying to plan prosperity.

In a new study of the British economy, the Brookings Institution of Washington has recently underlined the strength of Britain's potential. Devaluation can work. A £500-million-a-year payment surplus could be only two years away if the nation gets down to it in the right ways.

### Boom foreseen

"Once Great Britain breaks out of the cage in which its economy has been pacing up and down for the past 20 years or more," says export chief Sir Derek Pritchard, "we will, I believe, see the longest and biggest industrial boom we have known in this century."

But increasingly the question is, can the Wilson administration actually open the doors of the cage? Is it not rather reinforcing the cage instead?

And the questioning is being done on both wings of the labor movement now as well as among industrialists.

So that it becomes more and more likely that if the Wilson administration cannot deliver it will not itself be delivered. It has two more years of power to run. But time may be running out on it faster than the hands of the clock show.

Associated Press Wirephoto

***Ray Gunter relaxes***

**The former Minister of Power sits in his London home shortly after his resignation from the Labour government.**

## By-election assessed

# *Labour bastions still fall, but Tory tide hints an ebb*

*By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Nelson and Colne are Lancashire working towns, and working life there has always been a struggle.

Last century it was a struggle with primitive conditions and low wages in cotton mills and coal mines.

In the second half of this century it has been a constant battle to buck the fast-receding tide of prosperity. Cotton and coal are both declining industries.

In the parliamentary constituency of Nelson and Colne, for 30 years without a break, the representative political voice was that of dedicated Socialist Sydney Silverman.

At the by-election Thursday, caused by Mr. Silverman's passing, the Labour Party lost the seat for the first time since 1931.

The Conservative candidate, David Waddington, won it with the handsome majority of 3,522.

### Wilson bill nearly defeated

The Liberal candidate lost his £150 ($360) deposit, polling a mere 3,000 votes all told.

When such signals are hoisted at Nelson and Colne the political observer cannot simply look the other way. The working towns of Britain are trying to say something important.

Earlier in the week in the House of Commons, Harold Wilson's government came very close to defeat over its prices-and-incomes bill. Its own leftwingers joined the Tories and voted against the government.

The refusal of all the Liberals to join the attack helped save the government's bill from possible disaster. Six of the Liberals (who have 12 members in the House) voted with the government. The government got a majority of 18.

From the Labour leftwingers' point of view, what is obnoxious about the bill is the powers of compulsion that it contains. Now, under it, wages can if necessary be imposed by force of law. Agreed wage increases can be lawfully withheld. It was against the bill's penal clauses that the Tories and left-wingers voted.

In the Nelson and Colne by-election there was no independent left-wing candidate standing. Consequently the result appears to parallel the situation in the Commons in a quite remarkable way.

The Liberals and the Wilsonites were bracketed together by the electorate. Both were repudiated at Nelson and Colne. Tories and left-wingers seem to have voted together. So that the election of a Conservative was perhaps in this sense almost coincidental—he was the inevitable means by which repudiation of the government had to be expressed.

### Tory swing stopped?

Labour Party officials still draw some consolation from the result. Previous by-elections had reflected swings away from Labour first of 20 and then of 17 percent. Nelson and Colne showed a swing of 11.4 percent.

It is possible to claim that the nationwide swing to the Tories has at last been stopped. This lead in popularity over Labour may even have started to diminish.

However a swing of any kind to Conservatism in Nelson and Colne must call for explanation. Probably it can only have happened through the refusal of many of those who all the years supported the politics of Mr. Silverman to vote at all this time. The left-wingers staged a sit-in.

At the same time many among the younger voters are interested mainly in results. It is not the destruction of the affluent society that they want but a share in it.

They want to join the technological age. They want high productivity industries. They want new jobs and new roads and new schools. The swing they want to reverse is the downswing of their declining industries.

This is what Mr. Wilson promised. This is what he has not yet delivered.

## Argentine newsmen protest police tactics

*By Reuters*

Buenos Aires

The Buenos Aires Journalists Association has submitted a strongly worded protest to the government over what they termed police brutality against reporters covering opposition riots throughout Argentina Saturday night.

The protest, addressed to President Juan Carlos Onganía, Interior Minister Guillermo Borda, and Police Chief Gen. Mario Fonseca, called for the release of journalists and photographers arrested during demonstrations marking the second anniversary of President Onganía's regime.

The associated demanded an investigation and disciplinary action against police responsible for alleged strong-arm methods.

Reporters were arrested and beaten and several photographers had their cameras smashed by police in Buenos Aires and the city of Rosario during clashes, it asserted.

## *$2.1 billion for U.S. projects*

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

The Senate Public Works Committee has approved a $2.1 billion bill to authorize future construction of 57 new harbor, flood control, and navigation projects throughout the United States.

Associated Press Wirephoto

*While parents vote*

**Waiting for his parents to vote, this small boy sits atop a piece of luggage at a Paris polling center. The second round of voting in general elections coincided with a mass exodus from the capital for the July vacation month. Many citizens stayed to vote before heading for the vacation resorts.**

## Bonin chain returned

# *Islanders weigh future under Japanese*

By Charlotte Saikowski
*Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Chichi Jima, Japan

It is doubtful that many people outside of Japan have ever heard of the Bonin Islands, which have just been returned to Japan.

Tiny specks of sun-splashed land in the Pacific, they seem removed from such attention-gripping news spots as Vietnam, Paris, and Prague.

Yet there is a poignant story here in the life of the 207 native residents of the islands, all descended from early American or other Western colonists. As the United States Navy departed here June 26, after governing the Bonins for 23 years, the islanders were visibly sad. Watching them, one was deeply moved by this uncommon expression of pro-Americanism.

"The Navy has been good to us," commented Mrs. Mary Savory as she blotted tears from her eyes after the Stars and Stripes was lowered. "We know we have to be under the Japanese now and it can't be helped. But I'm sad. No one knows what changes there will be."

### Annexation urged

Mrs. Savory is like the scores of other Savorys on Chichi, the biggest and only inhabited island of the Bonins. She traces her ancestry to Nathaniel Savory, a mariner from New Bedford, Mass.

Young Savory was in a colonizing expedition sent by the British in 1830 to reinforce their claim to ownership of the islands. During his many years on Chichi, story has it, he ran up the American flag on holidays and repeatedly urged the United States to annex the islands.

Through the years other colonists arrived —Americans, Englishmen, Dutch, Hawaiians, Portuguese — and today Chichi Jima bristles with such names as Webb, Washington, Gonzales, and Robinson.

In 1853 Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who opened the doors of Japan, also paid a visit here. He, too, pressed the United States to annex the islands. But America took no interest.

### Islanders evacuated

An awakened Japan, however, began to move outward.

It sent a group of settlers to Chichi in 1861. According to one account, the leader of the Japanese expedition told Nat Savory in good English, "We are so glad to have you here, Mr. Savory. You see, these islands have belonged to Japan since they were discovered by our country in the 12th century."

The Japanese annexed the islands in 1875 and retained possession for the next 70 years. During World War II about 7,000 Bonin Islanders were evacuated to Japan proper.

After the Japanese surrender the U.S. permitted only the descendants of the Western colonists to return.

Now, after living a sheltered existence for 23 years under benevolent Navy administration, these Chichi Jimans again are under Japanese rule they may soon become a minority. Scores of Japanese already have arrived to administer the islands.

### Relocation weighed

Understandably, the islanders are worried about the future. Their life has been carefree and placid. Working for the U.S. Navy or fishing, they earned a good living by Asian standards—and without too much exertion.

Their children, educated in English in the one school on the island, speak almost no Japanese. Most families have homes squatting on land owned by Bonin Islanders in Japan, many of whom may now return.

"Nobody knows yet what's coming," said 19-year-old Rixey Savory. "I don't speak too good English or too good Japanese so I don't know how things will be." Mr. Savory, who finished the seventh grade, was a generator watchman for the Navy. He doesn't know what his next job will be.

The young people of Chichi, also concerned about finding wives and husbands, try to see the brighter side of reversion. Because the island community is so inbred, some are thinking about moving to Japan.

### Openness noted

"Most of us kids dated the service guys," said Ethel Savory, a pert teen-ager in yellow mini-dress and coiffured red hair. "Now we'll date the Japanese, I guess. Me, I'm going to Tokyo next month and learn dressmaking. Say are you married?"

"No," I replied with a start.

"Well, how about we both look for a fellow in Tokyo?" she giggled.

It seemed an astonishingly free-and-easy comment to be hearing on an obscure island in the Pacific, 600 miles from Japan. But it vividly illustrated the unselfconscious friendliness and American-like openness of the Chichi islanders, many of whom (including Ethel) graduated from a high school on Guam.

Apart from their anxieties, the people take some satisfaction from the fact that the Bonins are now an integral part of a nation. As Miss Savory put it:

"Now we have citizenship and that makes me feel good. Before, us kids just felt like the goats on a mountain, you know what I mean? Now we belong somewhere."

### Competition seen

As the Japanese take hold, the people of this craggy green island now prepare for a life they know will be different. Grover Washington, a swarthy fisherman and father of four children who earned about $2,600 a year, is building a new boat to compete with the Japanese fishermen who are expected to begin fishing in Chichi's waters. Nat Savory is making plans to expand his tea room into a restaurant.

Perhaps it's all summed up best by Charlie Washington, bewhiskered 88-year-old patriarch of Chichi who last saw San Francisco in 1960. Uncle Charlie, as he's called, leaning gently on his cane, looks you straight in the eye and says—with a slight Boston accent:

"I'm sorry the Americans are leaving. You know, they treated us just like brothers. The Japanese say they'll treat us well. We'll wait and see."

## Ride, don't walk

*By the Associated Press*

Madisonville, Ky

**Truck driver Tom Jackson was parked off the highway when a man approached on horseback and asked directions to the nearest gas station.**

**The man explained he was carrying a load of horses, his truck ran out of gas, and rather than walk, he decided to ride to the nearest station.**

# ★Gaullists cut back opposition

Continued from Page 1

government certain duties, and that one of these was the duty not to abuse the new power it has. He said it would have to fight price rises and inflation and unemployment.

It was also pointed out here that the vote came at the same moment as the removal of all tariffs within the European Common Market. So the government's responsibility both to its Common Market pledges, and to the needs of French industry in facing European competition, was seen as specially heavy.

### Solid majority

There is an absolute majority for the Gaullists. It gives 299 seats out of the Assembly's 487 to the Union for the Defense of the Fifth Republic. Barring a serious division within the party itself, laws proposed by the government now can be carried without aid from other parliamentary parties.

So the Assembly base of so-called "personal rule" with which critics have charged General de Gaulle has become stronger than ever. It exceeds that of 1958 and 1962.

The 299-seat tally only partly measures the Gaullist success, however. To this must be added a gain for the Independent Republicans. They have regularly voted with the government in its Assembly crises.

This party has increased its seats from 43 to 56. The gain will make the party a more effective ally of the Gaullists than in the past. But the Gaullists' own gain is so big that the power of the Independent Republicans to influence government decisions is actually reduced.

### Giscardist lever broken

In the past this party, known as "Giscardists" and led by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a former Finance Minister, claimed a "yes but" relation with Gaullists. That is, it said it would support them but conditionally. Now, if it tries to exact conditions for its suport, Gaullists can remind its leaders that Gaullism already commands the votes it needs.

The effects of the Gaullist election will be seen soonest in the Assembly voting on proposed Gaullist reforms of French society. President de Gaulle stressed such reforms in his television broadcast June 29 after the election campaign had closed and just before the June 30 voting.

But the effects of the election on the future of French politics is expected to be just as far-reaching.

The alliance between the Communist Party with only 34 seats and the non-Communist Federation of the Democratic and Socialist Left with only 57 is considered to be in danger as a result of their joint defeat.

### Communists shaken

The prestige of François Mitterrand, who leads the federation and was runner-up in the presidential race in 1965, is at least momentarily in eclipse.

The backstage influence of Pierre Mendès-France, former premier and leader of the small Unified Socialist Party, also is diminished. He suffered personal defeat by a Gaullist at Grenoble and a cutback from three seats to one for his party.

Other noted leaders shared the setbacks of the opposition parties. One of these was the moderate Socialist Mayor of Marseille, Gaston Defferre. He once appeared as a possible contender against General de Gaulle for the presidency. Like Mr. Mitterrand today, he now seems far from being that kind of timber, even though both men were reelected.

# *Smith faces stiff tests in Rhodesia*

*By the Associated Press*

Salisbury, Rhodesia

Cracks are appearing among the followers of Prime Minister Ian Smith. He has a rough road ahead in retaining leadership of the ruling Rhodesian Front Party.

Mr. Smith took over as Prime Minister in 1964 and unilaterally declared Rhodesia independent of Britain in November, 1965. Mr. Smith labels splinter groups who oppose him wild dogs, howling jackles, and moaning tomcats. "We are stronger without them," he says.

Many of Mr. Smith's current troubles stem from publication of the Whaley Constitutional Commission's report, coupled with the abolishment of censorship.

The Whaley report, set up to canvass public opinion and provide Rhodesia with a new constitution, has sparked a flurry of public discussion about the merits of Mr. Smith's leadership.

The report favors parliamentary racial parity and a host of other liberal (for Rhodesia) reforms. It comes at a time when this white minority government faces stiffer sanctions from a hostile world which does not recognize the Smith regime.

Foremost of the breakaway political groups is the right-wing Rhodesia National Party. It opposes the constitutional commission's suggestion of racial parity and favors an apartheid-type republic on the South African model.


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## Standards stretched but . . .

# *Moral line found for student conduct*

By Louis Garinger
*Religious affairs editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Cleveland**

Most students picked at random for depth interviews at the recent University Christian Movement conference here tended to view the question of sex with less rigidity than their elders, but they were not for permissiveness or wholesale abandonment of moral standards.

These young people might have startled many parents. In some ways, however, these students were demanding a considerably more rigorous moral approach than they have observed in their elders. This is clearly apparent in their attitude toward social, economic, and political issues. But in certain respects it also holds true in the area of personal morality.

For one thing, their comments reflect a basic honesty in their approach to sex, and they talk much more frankly, openly, and dispassionately about it than do their elders. Discussion of the topic clearly does not embarrass them.

Most of those interviewed, students from widely varying socio-economic, religious, racial, and ethnic backgrounds, said they would support either a moderate or a major revision in social attitudes and laws relating to birth control, abortion, homosexuality, illegitimacy, and adoption. They were for more and better sex education in the schools.

A majority of those interviewed said they would countenance premarital sex under certain well-defined and, to them, ethical circumstances. Those who took this position made emphatic that there would have to be genuine love together with an honorable intent and a deep relationship and commitment.

### One of many subjects

While these students are undeniably interested in sex, nothing in their remarks indicates they are obsessed by it. For example, at this University Christian Movement conference no fewer than 100 special seminars met to consider issues the students regard as especially significant.

Only one such group took up the question of sex. Demand for admission to that group was insufficient to necessitate formation of a second group on the topic. By way of contrast, demand for a group discussing "a contemporary understanding of the human" was so great that eight separate groups had to be formed to accommodate the interest.

Ray Dellinger, student from Yale University, put his perspective on the up-and-coming generation's approach to sex and morality in these terms:

"The younger generation is trying to decide what they do feel about sex. One thing they do know is that the older generation is largely hypocritical in what it says about sex and in what it does about it. And a lot of the things they say are clearly wrong.

### Puritan ethic assailed

"The complete free-love attitude of some people is a pendulum-swing kind of thing. I don't go along with that. While he views some as merely reacting against an ingrained Victorian prudery, others, he feels, are deeply questioning in their efforts to formulate a morality of their own.

Yet members of a third group, he believes, "still feel, at various levels of conscience, that sex is bad in itself and so feel guilty about what they do. This makes it very difficult for them to come up with real values in terms of sexual conduct.

"It's not," he says, "something any of us has definite answers to. We just know that the adults don't have the answers either, and to a large extent we're just not listening to them anymore."

### Adults shorn of authority

Continuing to touch on the generation gap as he believes it relates to this issue, Mr. Dellinger observes: "If adults have something rational to say in terms of what they think we ought to do, we'll listen and we'll evaluate it in terms of what they do say. But we cannot view the older generation as any kind of authority on sex now, if we ever did.

"It is not so much that they have a point of view we disagree with, although that is certainly a factor. It is the way they use a kind of pseudo-objectivity that is so annoying."

Much of the furor over the sex morals of youth centers on what is put forward as the situation ethics of the new morality. Here the views of the young contrast markedly with many of their elders. Comments Gregg Bell of the State University of New York at Albany: "The new morality gets rid of a certain amount of the hypocrisy of our society. And the new morality isn't just the old immorality as some believe. It even says that certain things which were considered moral under the old morality are immoral under the new."

### Situation ethics defined

Clarence Steger, theological student from Atlanta, asserts: "Situation ethics is the thing. When you take a general commandment and apply it rigidly to specific situations, you can have grave injustices. If you were to carry situation ethics to an extreme —to the point where you used it as an excuse to exploit another, then you'd be in trouble."

Sam Love from Mississippi State University, crediting situation ethics with making "a genuine contribution," asserts that "morality depends in some measure upon the context of the situation in which the action takes place."

Claims Thom Shuman from Florida Presbyterian College: "The so-called new morality is more open and honest. It's just another indication of the openness and honesty which we as young people find ourselves able to express today."

### Irresponsibility excepted

Gary Warren, student at Waterloo Lutheran University in Canada, declares himself "a great follower of situation ethics in everything except where men are irresponsible and therefore must come under the imperative of social law, of the existing legal system."

Even though the students were inclined to favor what they term the new morality, their interview comments took careful measure of the subject, even as do the leading theologians who expound it.

As widespread current debate suggests, it is the possible abuse of the new morality that disturbs many people, especially when it comes to matters of sex. Yet the old morality long has been subject to grave abuse and frequently has led to subterfuge and dissimulation.

Some think that a combination of the old and the new morality, is the best possible solution and one often adopted by morally sensitive people.

### Common good considered

The new morality holds that to make a correct moral decision it is necessary for an individual, a group, or an institution to take into consideration the particular situation or context. One then decides for himself what is the most loving thing to do under the circumstances, both for himself and for all others involved.

The new morality has been widely discussed in relation to sex. Many young people, however, are interested in its broader application. For example, it is pointed out, many persons accept the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." But, consciously or unconsciously, they adopt a situation-ethics approach by justifying their country's involvement in a given war.

### Double standard criticized

What members of the younger generation appear to be asking is simply that their elders refrain from using a double standard. As seen by the young people interviewed, adults too often adopt the new morality's situational ethics (or a relative point of view) in justification of war while switching to the strictly absolute standard of the old morality when it comes to matters of sex.

**Last of a series**

By Ralph Hubley

*Midnight in Reykjavik*

**Observing their 24th Independence Day, June 17, Icelanders dance in the streets until 1 a.m. At this time of year the street lights are needed only to hold loudspeakers which amplify the sound of bands playing in three areas of this "city without smokestacks," heated by hot springs.**

# Irish retell tales of the 'wee people'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

**Tralee, Irish Republic**

On a green and grassy hillock near Ross Castle, a 14th-century battlement in Ireland's County Kerry, there is a favorite gathering spot, according to legend, for the world of the shee—that is, of the fairies.

It isn't likely, of course, that visitors to Ireland actually ever will see any of these "wee people," but listening to the Irish tell and retell tales of these fairy folk who inherit what they call the Middle Kingdom—fables of ghosts that scurry over roads and boreens, witches that turn into hares—can become, in retrospect, one of the fondest memories of an Irish trip.

These "unchancy folk" are as much a part of the land there, north as well as south, as the colorful speech, as the beauty of the misty fields and rolling hills of green, the silver glint of the lakes of Killarney and the River Shannon.

Most truly Irish of all these "little people," perhaps, are the leprechauns, small, snub-nosed, roguish elves that are the traditional shoemakers — and troublemakers — of the pixie life. Leprechauns are sly, slippery, and cantankerous, standing only two feet tall, wrinkled in their age, dressed in a red or green jacket with two rows of seven buttons, red breeches buckled at the knees, and always wearing a cocked hat on the point of which they can spin like a top.

Whatever else one doubts in today's materialistic world, no one in Ireland ever questions the leprechauns for, as they say, "They stand to reason."

# Reagan signs record budget for any state

*By the Associated Press*

**Sacramento, Calif.**

Gov. Ronald Reagan has signed a $5.7 billion California budget, but only after trimming it by $16.2 million — mostly in funds for higher education. The budget is a record for California or any other state in the Union.

"It is a good budget, one that reflects the needs of rthe people of California," Mr. Reagan said as he signed the budget bill 29 hours and 36 minutes before the constitutional deadline of midnight June 30.

The budget will run the state government for one year, dating from July 1.

Mr. Reagan said the giant-sized pen he used symbolized his belief the budget still was too large, and he pledged to continue to press for more cost-cutting authority from the Democratic-controlled Legislature.

The size of the budget, $5,694,127,000, is slightly lower than the spending bill Mr. Reagan originally submitted to the Legislature in February.

The Republican chief executive trimmed the University of California budget by $9.7 million and that of the state college system by nearly $1 million.

He reduced faculty salary increases to the point he originally proposed, 5 percent for the University of California and 7.5 percent for the colleges.

The budget still provides for substantial increases for the faculty members, he said.


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# Second fair year at Montreal found to be bit of a letdown

## Travel editor's diary

by Lansett F. Monie

**Montreal**

The title is captivating enough — Man and His World — but the product actually is just a "warmed over" Expo 67 which was such a success last year.

And when anything is "warmed over" after a successful debut it lacks freshness and spontaneity. There is a "ho-hum" attitude here among the attendants. You get the feeling that "the show must go on" whether the customers are pleased or not.

Perhaps Man and His World won't come off the way officials here hope it will because of the absence of two star attractions of last year — the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries are not represented — the Soviet pavilion having been removed and the United States pavilion given to Montreal "as a symbol of the warm friendship between Canada and the United States." It is now called Biosphere and houses a huge aviary, Sunflower Garden, and Classical Garden.

While the summer is still young Man and His World may attract enough people to justify the sponsor's hopes of a monetary success. But if early attendance figures are any barometer it looks like hard sledding for Man and His World. The admission for adults is $2.25 at the gate; $2.00 if bought in advance.

♪ ♪ ♪

The theme, Man and His World, is carried out by several exhibits entitled "Man the Destroyer, Man the Explorer, Man the Producer, and Man the Provider."

In the exhibit, Man the Producer, you are made quickly aware of the tremendous task it is becoming to feed the world. Under the title "Feeding the World," an exhibit where, through a tape recording and pictorial presentations, you learn that there are 140 new mouths to feed every minute. In 35 years there will be six billion people on the earth!

It is a short and fast ride on the Metro from the Longueil Station to Ile Sainte-Hélène. Cost is 25 cents. You'll want to buy a souvenir map of the grounds and this sells for $1.

We took the minirail trip immediately so as to orient ourselves with the Exposition grounds. It is a trip of about 30 minutes and gives a bird's-eye view of both Ile Sainte-Hélène and Ile Notre-Dame. It is a pleasant ride as the St. Lawrence Seaway, with its ocean-going freighters inching their way to port or to the open sea, can be clearly seen.

As we passed the various exhibitions buildings we "starred" those on our map we wanted to visit later on. After the attendant wishes you a "bon voyage" the little train twists and turns its way in front of and to the rear of dozens of exhibition buildings of many countries. Among them are those of Thailand, Mexico, Ceylon, Barbados, Germany, Trinidad-Tobago, Israel, Haiti, France, Venezuela, Ethiopia, Algeria, Tunisia, Republic of China, and Iran. The little train runs right through the Biosphere before returning you to the starting point on Ile Sainte-Hélène. The minirail ride costs 50 cents.

The exhibition building of the United Arab Republic was closed. Israel, on the other hand, was open and displayed a vast wealth of memorabilia.

The Tunisia pavilion is exceptionally well done and the exhibits of more than average interest. On display were crude oil lamps and terra cotta dishes — remains of the Arab civilization 12th century. Handicrafts of the country were being made by artisans. These included tapestries. Right off the entrance of the pavilion was a most attractive restaurant — Restaurant de la Tunisie. Meal prices were expensive. A cup of Turkish coffee, for example, was listed at 50 cents!

Ethiopia's pavilion, with the country's symbol, the lion, atop, was a bit disappointing. The main circular room is filled with all of the species of birds, many of brilliant colors, found in Ethiopia. In a smaller room a stuffed lioness is on display along with one or two other wild animals. A live lion is kept in a cage outside the buildings. A snack bar is located on the top-floor level.

♪ ♪ ♪

We paid a 14-minute visit—the length of the show—to Kaleidoscope. The theme here is Man and Color—Journey through an ever changing world of color. It was just that! Weird music accompanied the showing of a kaleidoscope of color scenes reflected many times by the use of mirrors. You moved from one room to another—three in all—to see gulls wheeling across a deep blue sky, stars twinkling from a velvety firmament; surf crashing on the beach, and athletes performing. Actually we came out of there reeling in colors and wondering what it was all about anyway!

Right after you have crossed the Bridge of Isles from Ile Sainte-Hélène to Ile Notre-Dame there are a group of shops which are worth the time to browse. There is, for instance, the International Candy Shop which carries sweets from many countries of the world—from Switzerland, England, France, Scotland, and Israel. There are boutiques carrying the handicrafts of Algeria, Pakistan, Greece, Spain, Asia, and Canada.

There is, as there was last year, plenty of free entertainment. It ranges from water-skiing shows to pop concerts in five bandshells to fireworks displays.

Flower lovers will find the Rose Garden, with thousands of blooms, including hundreds of varieties from various parts of the world, reason enough alone to visit Man and His World. The Rose Garden is near the Biosphere on Ile Sainte-Hélène. The display covers five acres.

No one ever should go hungry as there are many, many eating places, ranging from the inexpensive to the very expensive. There are places for visitors to eat their picnic lunches.

When one is tired of walking one can rent a taxi or even rent a motorized cart.

Man and His World is a "letdown" from Expo 67. Perhaps Montreal should have rested on the accolades it received last year for putting on one of the outstanding exhibitions of all time instead of presenting a "warmed-over" version of Man and His World.

By a staff photographer

*Still there, but changed*

**Canada's "Man and His World" exhibition retains many of Expo 67 features, such as this "Biosphere," the former United States pavilion, and the monorail which runs around the grounds.**

# Land Between the Lakes being 'tamed'

**By Quentin R. Howard**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The Land Between the Lakes, a wooded 170,000-acre isthmus jutting into seven counties in western Kentucky and Tennessee, is part of the Tennessee Valley Authority's five-year plan to turn the 40-mile-long national recreation area into a huge year-round playground. Here one finds a variety of pleasures: swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking and camping facilities.

Two family campgrounds, Rushing Creek and Hillman Ferry on the long narrow peninsula, will remain open until Nov. 5. Last year it was estimated that 800,000 persons used the campgrounds or other parts of the Land Between the Lakes.

The peninsula, which is about eight miles wide, separates 182-mile-long Kentucky Lake and 118-mile-long Lake Barkley, two of the largest man-made lakes in the world.

A highlight of the 1968 season will be the opening of Camp Energy, a special campground designed to accommodate groups ranging from eight up to 400 people. At this camp Scout groups, ornithological societies, nature study and camping clubs, church associations, and other organized groups will be able to reserve accommodations.

The camp is on a wooded hillside overlooking Energy Lake, a constant-level subimpoundment on a bay of Lake Barkley. The campground is arranged so that several groups can use the area at the same time without disturbing each other. All accommodations and facilities are available for camping enjoyment.

An unusual facility scheduled to open July 1 is an educational farm which will operate on a year-round basis. It is being stocked with such typical farm animals as cattle, hogs, chickens, and sheep, and such typical crops as cotton, corn, wheat, and soybeans. Here children can "see and touch" farm animals and crops, a new experience for many in an age when farm people make up only one-sixteenth of the nation's population.

The Land Between the Lakes area is situated within a day's drive of about one-third of the nation's population. U.S. 68 crosses the area, while State Route 453 (Route 49 in the Tennessee portion) runs down the center of it.

Admission to the recreation area itself is free; at the campgrounds, service charges are $1 a night without electric facilities and $1.25 with power.


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# The Home Forum



## The Roget achievement

We were lingering at the dinner table, with time consenting to our momentary equilibrium. There were three of us: Judge Lovell, his goddaughter Evelyn, and I. The exactions of haste stopped at the entrance to that old-fashioned room.

Stimulated by the cook's prowess, we were discussing greatness. The girl, halfway through college, had brought the subject up because of her English professor's unwillingness to make pronouncements about contemporary writers. "He's so *timid!* He can't see over the safe ones. Does greatness have to be covered with dust to be recognized, Uncle Thaddeus?"

* * *

My host kept his judicial calm. "It may depend on how he defines greatness, Eve. It isn't a word one tosses around. We too often mistake torches for stars. I'm inclined to commend his caution. How do you define greatness?"

"I'd call it 'tops.' Being best at something."

"That could apply to arranging flowers," Thaddeus said with a nod at the table bouquet, Evelyn's work. "Next." He looked at me.

"I'd call greatness the harvest of high hopes, Thaddeus. Now you give us the definitive definition."

"Is there one? Can there be one?" Thaddeus looked up at an ancestral portrait of a distinguished general whose name I could not remember. "Greatness is the most elastic word we misuse. Mount Everest is great. Shakespeare is great. Benedict Arnold wasn't. I think of greatness in a person as his refusal to admit previous limits."

"That's it!" Evelyn exclaimed. "That's true and not snobbish. But what limits? His own, or history's?"

"Perhaps both," Thaddeus said. "But true greatness helps the world in a big way."

"But what if the world uses you and forgets your name?"

"Like the mollycoddle who invented the umbrella?" Thaddeus smiled. "Perhaps you should help the world along, but not too far along, if you wish to be remembered. Now who invented the spoon?"

"There you are!" Evelyn exclaimed. "It isn't fair. We talk about Napoleon and never mention Roget, who is really useful."

* * *

"I knew we'd get to him sooner or later," Thaddeus said to me with a smile. "Peter Mark Roget is her hero, and I agree that he qualifies for the final Hall of Fame, but I doubt that he frequents one."

"He doesn't!" Evelyn exclaimed. "We use him the way we use our fingers, but we never thank him—or our fingers."

"Isn't that the final greatness?" I asked. "I turn to Roget a dozen times a week, but I know nothing about him. And who does?"

'I do," Evelyn said. "I did a theme on him as a kind of thank-you note because he's so overwhelming and nobody cares. Oh how I loathe cultured people! They're so self-satisfied." She turned to Thaddeus. "Did you know that Peter Mark's father was a Swiss?"

"I know nothing except that he helped me hourly when I was writing briefs. But how did the son know so much about English?"

"He was born in England and went to the University of Edinburgh."

"Even so, but what led him to undertake the Thesaurus?"

"Passion," Evelyn said. "He was mad about learning."

"That's what we left out of our definitions!" Thaddeus said.

"He was crazy-interested in everything. He found out enough about electricity to rival Benjamin Franklin. He started a 'Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge.' He invented the first computer which he called a calculating machine. He invented a pocket chessboard so that he could play wherever he was. And all the while he kept digging into our language, arranging it in classes, compiling its gradations, synonyms."

* * *

The girl's fervor was refreshing and Thaddeus was happy at drawing her out. "I'll wager you can't recite the full title of his marvel, Eve."

"Can *you?*"

Thaddeus' reply was to ring for Gibbs whom he sent to fetch the book, then read: "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition."

"That's the Emancipation Proclamation for writers and speechmakers," I ventured. "It saves centuries of time for gropers after the right word."

"And lots more," Evelyn said quickly. "It offers you ideas you'd never have thought of without the right word. There ought to be a statue of Peter Mark Roget on every college campus."

"Posterity hasn't been totally inappreciative, my dear. The Thesaurus was soon recognized as invaluable. I remember welcoming the enlarged compilation that the Crowell Company published. Its unique usefulness has kept the presses busy ever since. I note that they've added 'International' to the title."

"The Thesaurus is first aid to poets," I put in. "If I'm doing an ode to crockery and need variants of that word, the Index directs me to the right section and offers me forty."

"There's one drawback," Thaddeus remarked. " 'The Synopsis of Categories' so engrossed me that I forgot the word I wanted to look up." Thaddeus opened the book and went on. "I note that our existence is divided into eight classes. Did you know that?" He looked at Evelyn.

"Of course! I memorized them. See if I'm right." And she recited, "Abstract relations . . . space . . . physics . . . matter . . . sensation . . . intellect . . . volition . . . affections."

"I suppose you memorized the subdivisions as well?"

The girl looked at me and said, "There are 1,040 of them."

* * *

"You are pardoned, Eve. But it takes a strong arm to wield the book. However, I agree with you that it is entrancing. The dictionary is temptation enough, but it is only a searchlight, while the Thesaurus is a fireworks display. When I find what Webster has to say about a word, I close the book. But Roget is not so easily silenced. He pulls the word lover along. He provides us with the building stones of thought. His time is an epitome of our race's volubility."

Evelyn said, "Remember Shakespeare's song, 'Tell me where is fancy bred?' One place is the Thesaurus."

"I agree," I said to her. "It's imagination's aide. It's the economy of the intellect. Fancy finds a various footing there and can take off in any direction."

Evelyn rewarded me with a smile. "Please come to my English class and talk about some of the living poets. If you dare mention anyone since T. S. Eliot, my instructor will be crushed."

"Communication is the object, sweetheart, not crushing," Thaddeus said gently.

"But the man doesn't even *own* a Thesaurus!" the girl exclaimed. "I asked him."

"Now don't confuse the issue, Eve," Thaddeus said. "Lots of great people have got along without the book. Milton, for example. It's a convenience, but hardly the ultimate necessity."

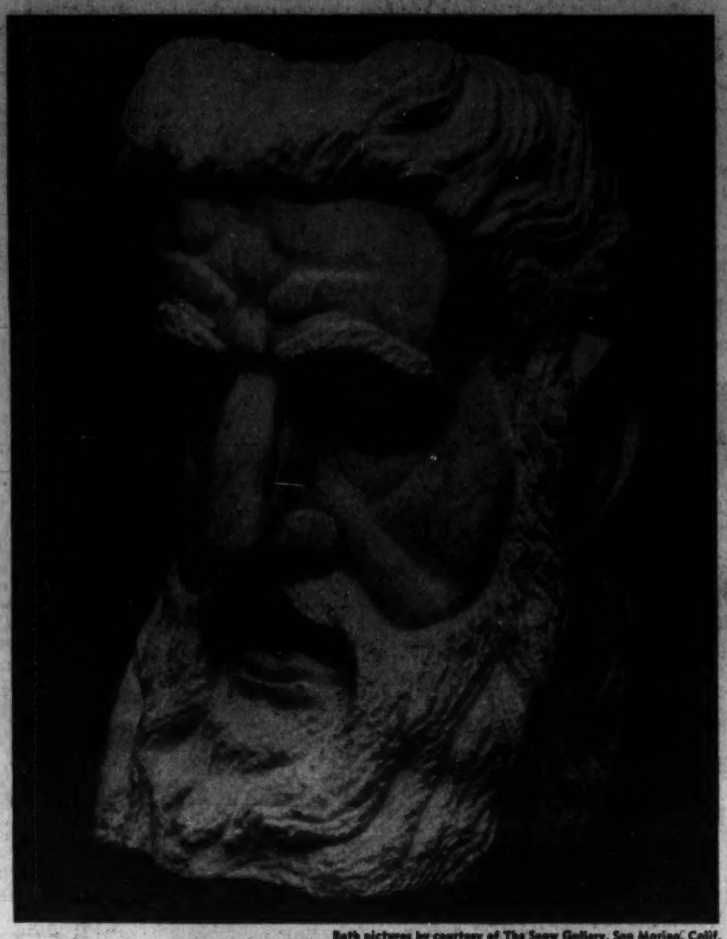
"Just the same. . . ."

Thaddeus forestalled her by saying, "I happen to have an extra copy. Will you kindly present it to him with my compliments?"

"*Will I!*" The girl put so much into those two syllables that I still laugh when I remember.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

"ELIJAH": *Black and gold marble (19" x 8") by Robert Ortlieb*



Both pictures by courtesy of The Snow Gallery, San Marino, Calif.

"MOSES": *Marble sculpture (23" x 14") by Robert Ortlieb*

Robert Ortlieb often probes for abstract meanings when he makes aesthetic statements in wood, metal, marble, and terra-cotta, with a preference for black Belgian marble and the more exotic tropical hardwoods. Recent pieces reflect this approach by the Inglewood, Calif., artist, whose current show opened at The Snow Gallery in San Marino on June 8. The exhibit is shared by a memorial showing of oil paintings by Francis de Erderly (1904-1959), one of the teachers who helped shape Ortlieb's career.

Ortlieb has executed a number of heads of Moses, several of them in hardwoods. Here, as a change, he uses gray-veined off-white marble for the strong features in his 23"x14" sculpture. Although the rendition is classical and realistic, it utilizes the sculptor's talent for design, stylizing brows, hair and beard with detailed in-carving.

The characters found in the Old Testament hold a special fascination for this sculptor. In the powerful head of the prophet Elijah he has used the hard surface of black and gold Belgian marble in which to carve. It is a freshness of approach that aids in giving the work its strength. Even in an intricate carving such as this one Ortlieb has followed his usual procedure of plunging directly into the material with gouge, file and rasp. No previous clay "sketches" were made, nor was the marble marked beforehand.

Robert Ortlieb received his formal art training at the University of Southern California where he acquired his B.F.A. and M.F.A. degrees. He has won over 35 awards; his work in stone, wood, terra-cotta and bronze has been exhibited in more than 80 museums and galleries. He is currently teaching at the Riverside Art Center and the University of Southern California, Idyllwild Arts Foundation.

The two-man exhibit will continue through July 12 at The Snow Gallery, where there is a permanent collection of the work of both artists.

JANICE LOVOOS

### *Making a shell drive*

We have been out in weathers more than one,
Blasted by sand, by sun burnt, chapped with chill.
We have been out, before this work was done,
In hail and sleet, our burlap bags to fill.
Sand in our shoes, we gathered white seashells,
Saturday morning, Sunday afternoon.
We combed those beaches where the mollusk dwells,
Scorched to a crisp, or soaking to the bone.

And is a shell drive worth it? Who can ask?
Who sees his work complete and counts the cost?
Our drive is white with shells. Who thinks the task
A love of labor, or love's labor lost?
Not we, who found the work a discipline,
A sport, a joy. We'd do it all again.

VICTOR HOWES

## 'It Can Be Done'

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

For many years the motto "It Can Be Done" hung in a classroom of a public high school. No student in the classroom was ever allowed to give up or to berate himself for lack of ability to accomplish. The hope and confidence inspired by that teacher's insistence that "it can be done" remained with many of the students, beneficially influencing their adult lives.

An optimistic attitude, of course, has helped numerous people lift thought above limitation and discouragement and instilled hope and courage for endeavor. But the discouraged can obtain infinitely greater help, *unfailing* help, by gaining an understanding of the firm, spiritual foundation for human optimism and confidence. This foundation is the truth of creation found in the first chapter of Genesis, which reveals that God has made all things in and of Himself. Of man Genesis says that God created him in His own image.

* * *

An image, or reflection, cannot deviate from its original. Since nothing is impossible to God, infinite Spirit, nothing is impossible to His reflection, man. And one who understands this truth can begin to draw on the limitless abilities of his real selfhood. Jesus said, "All things are possible to him that believeth" (Mark 9:23).

On page 582 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines the word "believing." Part of this definition reads, "Firmness and constancy; not a faltering nor a blind faith, but the perception of spiritual Truth."

* * *

It is the perception of spiritual truth, the recognition of one's real identity as the reflection of Spirit, that lifts thought far above human hopefulness and optimism into the realm of absolute spiritual conviction and understanding. In the realm of the real who or what can fail when Spirit, the one all-knowing Mind, is the source of all capacity, ability, and action? Who or what can fail when the universe, including man, continuously reflects what God is successfully doing?

Where, then, do failure and limitation occur? In the supposititious material realm of mortals. But one can become master of his human experience by holding to spiritual truth, expressing Spirit's goodness, and refusing to accept as real the counterfeit material creation described in the allegorical second chapter of Genesis. There man is depicted as starting from dust, nothingness. Believing himself a real entity separated from God—the only true source of life, intelligence, and ability—this counterfeit man constantly endeavors to get and do and be something of himself. His successes are at best short-lived. To hold this counterfeit before one's gaze invites frustration and failure.

* * *

Christ Jesus could clearly perceive the spiritual truth that man is the image of God because he was born of a virgin and because he lived the truth by being Christly. This perception empowered him to walk on the water, feed multitudes with what appeared to be a very limited supply of food, heal and save many from discords and supposedly incurable diseases. He proved the truth of his own words, "The things which are impossible with men are possible with God" (Luke 18:27).

In this age Mary Baker Eddy's devout search for the truth of being enabled her to discover the divine law underlying Jesus' works. Later she founded the Christian Science movement, which honors this healing law as ever-operative in the affairs of men. Whether the problem at hand concerns health, finances, business, church, government, or relations between individuals or nations, the recognition of the truth that God eternally expresses in man His own perfect, complete selfhood brings the proper solution.

When the courageous stand "It can be done" is based on a scientific understanding of God and of man's oneness with Him as His reflection, futility, despair, discouragement, and all their accomplices flee in cowardly retreat.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Portuguese. Twice a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Portuguese translation.]

### *Boy in the waves*

I watch him scoot down to the shore,
waving his legs and arms,
tossing the sand with scoops of small feet.
The wave staggers him
and he screams with a quivering face
at so many luscious rollers
that find him a number-one target.
The world is his wave
upon which he now goes roly-poly
with the sunlight stroking him onward.

DANIEL SMYTHE

## "Pode ser feito"

[*This is a Portuguese translation of 'It Can Be Done,' appearing on this page*]

Tradução do artigo religioso publicado em inglês nesta página
[As traduções em português são publicadas quinzenalmente]

Durante muitos anos a frase "Pode ser feito" permaneceu pendurada na parede de uma sala de aula de um ginásio público. Jamais fôra permitido a um aluno, naquela sala, desistir ou condenar-se a si mesmo por falta de habilidade em conseguir realização. A esperança e a confiança inspiradas pela insistência daquele professor, de que "pode ser feito", permaneceu viva na lembrança de muitos alunos, de maneira a influenciar benèficamente suas vidas de adultos.

Uma atitude de otimismo, sem dúvida, já ajudou inúmeras pessoas a levantarem seu pensamento acima da limitação e do desencorajamento e instilou esperança e coragem para se esforçarem. Mas o desesperançado pode conseguir ajuda infinitamente maior, ajuda *infalível*, ao alcançar a compreensão da base firme e espiritual para o otimismo e a confiança humanas. Essa base é a verdade da criação que se encontra no primeiro capítulo do Gênesis, a qual revela que Deus fêz tôdas as coisas em Si mesmo e de Si mesmo. Falando do homem, o livro do Gênesis diz que Deus o criou à Sua própria imagem.

Uma imagem, ou reflexo, não pode desviar-se de seu original. Desde que nada é impossível para Deus, o Espírito infinito, nada é impossível para o Seu reflexo, o homem. E quem compreende essa verdade pode começar a recorrer às habilidades ilimitadas de seu ser real. Jesus disse: "Tudo é possível ao que crê" (Marcos 9:23).

Na página 582 do livro texto da Ciência Cristã*, *Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras*, Mary Baker Eddy define a palavra "crer". Parte dessa definição diz: "Firmeza e constância; não uma fé vacilante ou cega, mas a percepção da Verdade espiritual."

É a percepção da verdade espiritual, o reconhecimento de nossa identidade verdadeira como o reflexo do Espírito, o que eleva o pensamento acima da esperança e do otimismo humanos até o reino da convicção e da compreensão espiritual absoluta. No reino do real, quem ou o que pode falhar quando o Espírito, a única Mente que tudo sabe, é a fonte de tôda a capacidade, habilidade e ação? Quem ou o que pode falhar quando o universo, inclusive o homem, reflete continuamente o que Deus está obrando com inteiro sucesso?

Onde, então, podem ocorrer fracasso ou limitação? No suposto reino material dos mortais. Mas, podemos tornar-nos senhores de nossa experiência humana apegando-nos à verdade espiritual, expressando a bondade do Espírito, e recusando-nos a aceitar como real a contrafação da criação material e falsa, alegórica, descrita no segundo capítulo do Gênesis. Aí o homem é descrito como formado do pó, do nada. Crendo-se uma entidade real separada de Deus—a única fonte verdadeira de vida, de inteligência e de habilidade—essa contrafação do homem constantemente procura fazer-se ou ser alguma coisa de si próprio. Seu sucesso, quando muito, é de curta duração. Devemos deter essa contrafação antes que um olhar convide à frustração e à queda.

Cristo Jesus podia claramente perceber à verdade espiritual de que o homem é a imagem de Deus porque nasceu de uma virgem e viveu a verdade sendo cristão. Essa percepção lhe deu poder para andar sôbre a água, para aliméntar as multidões com o que parecia ser um suprimento de alimento deveras limitado, para curar e salvar a muitos da discórdia e de doenças supostamente incuráveis. Provou a verdade de suas próprias palavras: "Os impossíveis dos homens são possíveis para Deus" (Lucas 18:27).

Nesta era, a busca devota de Mary Baker Eddy para encontrar a verdade do ser capacitou-a a descobrir a lei divina que era subjacente às obras de Jesus. Mais tarde fundou o movimento da Ciência Cristã, que honra essa lei de cura como sempre operativa nos afazeres humanos. Quer o problema diga respeito à saúde, finanças, negócios, igreja, govêrno ou relações entre indivíduos ou nações, o reconhecimento da verdade de que Deus expressa eternamente no homem, Seu próprio ser completo e perfeito, traz a solução apropriada.

Quando a decisão corajosa de "Pode ser feito" está baseada em uma compreensão científica acêrca de Deus e da unidade do homem com Deus como Seu reflexo, a futilidade, o desespêro, o desânimo, e todos os seus acompanhamentos debandam em retirada, acovardados.

*Christian *Science:* pronuncia-se—Cristian Çai'ens.

A tradução do livro-texto para o português, ou seja, "Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras" de Mary Baker Eddy, é publicada, com as páginas em português confrontando as páginas em inglês. Pode ser adquirida numa Sala de Leitura da Ciência Cristã, ou escrevendo-se a Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, EE. UU., 02115.

Para informações relativas a demais literatura em português sôbre a Ciência Cristã, dirija-se a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, EE. UU., 02115.

## Feather-weaving in Peru

The art of feather-weaving is a baroque variation of weaving itself. Its presence in Peru, is, of course, neither unique nor unusual, for many peoples quite out of contact with each other — Polynesians, Mayas and Aztecs — were masters at it. What is unusual is that in Peru so much has been so well preserved. The method and technique of feather-weaving (feather-mosaic is the better word for it) was as follows: the feather plumes were laid out in a pattern; then they were either stitched to a woven fabric or the quills of the feathers were stuck through the woven weft, tightened, and made part of the fabric. Headdresses, feather back-ornaments that hung down to the waist, poncho-like garments, and costumes were made of feather-mosaics; dancers wore feather-mosaics, even wings, with head-pieces fashioned into bird-heads. . . . "The Dance of the Pajaros," only one of many dances, is figured with the dancers accoutred in bird-feathers, giving them the semblance of Papagena in Mozart's *Magic Flute.* — From "The Desert Kingdoms of Peru," by Victor W. von Hagen. Copyright, 1965, by Victor W. von Hagen. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London. New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn.


## Is there a never failing law of good?

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World Council of Churches photo

*Uppsala Cathedral . . . where assembly delegates will hold worship*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*Second Section*

*Tuesday, July 2, 1968*

# 'Toward a new style of living'

**What is the Christian style of life in a world in which two-thirds of mankind is hungry? How can the destructive conflict between generations be translated into productive tensions? The World Council of Churches will seek the answers to many such questions at its Fourth Assembly beginning in Uppsala, Sweden, July 4.**

By Louis Garinger

*Religious affairs editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Uppsala, Sweden

THE WORLDWIDE ECUMENICAL movement takes another giant stride forward with the opening of the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches.

More than 800 delegates coming from more than 80 countries and from 223 member churches — Protestant, Orthodox, and Old Catholic—are meeting July 4-20 at the ancient Swedish university town of Uppsala.

Delegates to this influential policymaking assembly are coming from all continents—close to 200 from Asia and Africa alone. Half the delegates, it is hoped, will be laymen, many of them women.

There are, in addition, youth participants, designated observers, advisers, fraternal delegates, official guests, and a large press representation, for a grand total of about 2,250 persons.

### Widest representation

World Council spokesmen stress that this is "the most widely representative meeting in the history of the ecumenical movement." The last such assembly was held in 1961 in New Delhi. "Jesus Christ, the Light of the World," was its theme. At New Delhi the Eastern Orthodox churches were present in significant numbers for the first time. Asian and African strength rose considerably, and a beginning was made in South America with the Pentecostals.

In 1954 the Second Assembly had met in Evanston, Ill., focusing on the theme, "Christ, the Hope of the World." The first and founding assembly, which brought together 147 church organizations, had convened in Amsterdam back in 1948. Uppsala thus becomes the first assembly to meet in Europe since the founding of the World Council 20 years ago.

Delegates to the Fourth Assembly will review the council's programs and policies and chart its course of action for the next six or seven years. In six sections they will ponder world issues of special moral concern to the churches—questions of race, poverty, peace, and justice.

### Revolution, hunger, youth

A World Council brochure suggests some of the specific kinds of questions expected to arise: Is it ever the duty of Christians to take revolutionary action? What is the Christian style of life in a world in which two-thirds of mankind is hungry or at least malnourished? What kind of church can communicate the Gospel to young people? How can the destructive conflict between the generations be translated into productive tensions?

The Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, general secretary of the World Council, views race as the "most threatening of all" problems facing men today and one of the main dangers to be discussed at Uppsala. He also gives high priority to the growing gulf between living standards in rich and poor nations.

The theme of the Fourth Assembly is Biblical—"Behold, I Make All Things New" (Rev. 21:5). This theme is taken with utmost seriousness. Several morning sessions will open with Bible study on related passages. The statement is envisioned as Jesus' promise of renewal to all creation—to individuals, churches, nations, and the world.

### 'Common witness' discussed

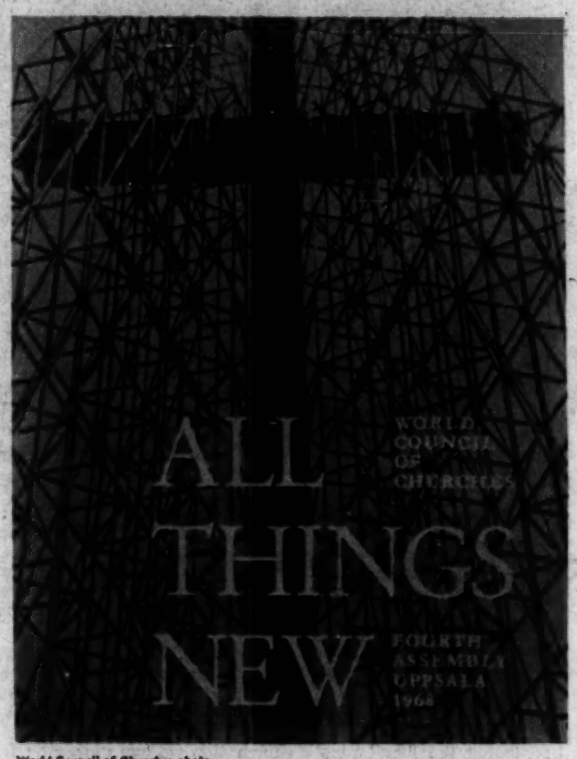
Uppsala reaches out more broadly than any prior assembly. Observers and advisers will include conservative evangelical groups. A Pentecostalist is scheduled to appear with a Roman Catholic and a Missouri Lutheran to discuss "Our Common Christian Witness."

Present more prominently and in larger number than ever before are 15 Roman Catholic observers, as well as advisers and speakers. Illustrative of this talent is Dr. Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson), a leading lay Catholic who specializes in the needs of the developing countries.

Although the Roman Catholic Church has not sought membership in the World Council of Churches, it has, following the Vatican II breakthrough, found various ways of working more closely with the World Council. The Second Vatican Council, moreover, gave a substantial new impetus to the entire ecumenical movement.

### Four-years vs. three weeks

Despite similarities between the World Council's Fourth Assembly and the Second Vatican Council, there are certain significant differences. Both represent some 300 million Christians, but the delegates at Uppsala cannot speak with the authority of the bishops at Rome. The Fourth Assembly will legislate only for the World Council. Its relationship to the member churches is merely consultative.




World Council of Churches photo

*Fourth Assembly theme*

While the 3,000 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church met in council for sessions over a four-year period, the 800 delegates from the various World Council member churches are meeting for only three weeks.

### Eastern Orthodox strength

Since 1965 there has been a joint working group of representatives of the World Council and of the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity. Recently, Pope Paul VI agreed to permit Catholic theologians to become members of the faith and constitution committee sponsored by the World Council. The Most Rev. John Willebrands, speaking for the secretariat, pointed out that this should not be interpreted as a step toward formal membership in the council itself.

Just as the Second Vatican Council dealt creatively with the non-Roman churches in recognizing them as Christian, many hope that Uppsala will have something of value to say regarding the Roman Catholic Church. Controversy could conceivably arise at the Fourth Assembly as to how fast the World Council should move in pushing ecumenism with Rome.

For the first time delegates from the 16 or so autonomous and organizationally independent Eastern Orthodox Churches outnumber those of other confessional "families" at an assembly. It is also the first time all the Orthodox churches are represented. A number of Orthodox delegates are coming from Communist countries and a number from Islamic lands. The state Church of Greece, which had earlier considered a boycott of the assembly, eventually agreed to send delegates.

### Six sections set up

The Eastern Orthodox churches are far less concerned with current social issues and secular problems than are the Protestant churches. Their concern is more "other worldly." Just what effect these divergent interests will have on the assembly remains to be seen.

Current social, economic, and international political issues will come in for intensive scrutiny. Delegates, for instance, will hear and consider reports from the outspoken 1966 Geneva World Conference on Church and Society.

Close attention will also be given to the growing movement toward unity and union among member churches and to closer cooperation with nonmember denominations. With church mergers, alliances, conciliar associations, top-level and grass-roots conversations, joint worship services, and the like, there will be much to engage the attention of delegates.

Participants at Uppsala will divide into six sections. The first, on "the Holy Spirit and the Catholicity of the Church," will consider church unity, giving special attention to the Biblical basis for it. A second section, treating of renewal in mission, will seek out better ways whereby the Christian church can reach out to the world.

A third section will take a hard look at world economic and social development. A fourth will deal with justice and peace in international affairs.

A fifth section will examine the worship of God in a secular age. Among other things, it will study the role of art forms and of modern communication media in liturgy and worship. A sixth, "Toward a New Style of Living," will consider new developments in morality and will seek the truly human, too often crushed out in the strain and stress of modern society.

### Critics concerned

It is expected that Uppsala will play down sterile theological controversies. An editorial in the Christian Century states, "What Uppsala is proposing to do is to give theology a chance to root itself in the concerns of the world. . . ."

Some critics of the World Council are concerned that it may get so wrapped up in the relevance of the church to the contemporary secular age that it will lose a larger, long-range perspective as well as the awareness and appreciation of that aspect of the church's mission which transcends all history.

The World Council of Churches traces its roots back to the early part of the 20th century. It was the missionary or evangelical impulse of Christianity that fostered the ecumenical and conciliar movement.

The World Missionary Conference of 1910 in Edinburgh got the ball rolling. That conference cleared the way for the International Missionary Council, organized in 1921, for the "Life and Work" movement which took shape in Stockholm in 1925 and reached its peak in the Oxford Conference of 1937, and for the "Faith and Order" movement which began in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1927.

In 1938 at Utrecht "Faith and Order" and "Life and Work" came together to begin formation of a World Council of Churches. World War II intervened, but 10 years later at Amsterdam the council officially came into being.

# *Cuba's evolutionary revolution*

**In the Fist of the Revolution:** Life in a Cuban Country Town, by Jose Yglesias. New York: Pantheon. $5.95.

By James Nelson Goodsell

Jose Yglesias writes out of a deep sympathy for the Cuban revolution. It is a sympathy nurtured both by his Cuban ancestry and by a concern about the way things were in Cuba before Fidel Castro came to power. The feeling grew as he spent three months in a Cuban country town in 1967. The result, in this new book, is a penetrating look at the changes.

These changes are extensive—not always in material terms, but most generally in attitudes and values. And they show up best in the countryside where poverty and second-class citizenship had been a way of life before the revolution. Mr. Yglesias chose a small town for his three-month sojourn. He found a society in transition—with a variety of local opinion on whether the changes were good or bad.

There have been material improvements, too—schools, hospitals, and housing, although not enough of the latter if the grumbling reported by Mr. Yglesias is an indication. Yet there are improvements which taken together with the sense of social mobility appear to have won support from the majority. Moreover, there is a feeling, according to Mr. Yglesias, that since the revolution is a continuing affair, more improvements, particularly in construction of houses and the like, will be forthcoming.

What of the oft-reported shortages in Cuba? They do exist, but the comments of Juana Poyato, one of the many people Mr. Yglesias interviewed, sum up the general reaction he found: "I do not know if it [rationing] is bad—I tell you frankly—because I always had it bad. . . . How can I tell you I do not have ham when I never had ham? You know, sir, when I had ham? One of my sons used to work for the Americans in their garden and when they had ham and had sliced all the meat from the bone, they would wrap up the bone and give it to him and say, here, give it to your mother. I would throw it in a pot with water and vegetables—and beans if there were any—and hope it would fill my children's stomachs."

The choice of Mayarí, a small town in the northern part of Oriente province at the eastern end of the island, was dictated by a variety of considerations. First of all, Mr. Yglesias had been there before in the early days of Fidel Castro's government—and had spent two hours under arrest while an Army sergeant checked his credentials. But more important, Mayarí was in Oriente, the cradle of Castro's revolution and the heart of sugar country.

It could be that if Mr. Yglesias had chosen another town in another part of Cuba, he might have come up with different reactions. But that is not necessarily so nor is it the point of his book. For Mr. Yglesias is making a serious—and generally successful—effort to observe a revolution in the making in one town.

Although clearly sympathetic to the changes taking place in Cuba today, Mr. Yglesias is far from an uncritical observer. In fact, he has some very sharp words about such things as the work-prison camps, the UMAPs, which also draw criticism from many staunch Cuban supporters of the revolution. Conversations between the author and Cubans in Mayarí as recorded often point to other criticisms voiced by Mr. Yglesias. But this reviewer wishes that Mr. Yglesias had on several occasions spoken up to correct false impressions about the United States voiced by Cubans.

This is small carping, however, for Mr. Yglesias is bound to receive much more vigorous criticism for his sympathetic attitude toward the revolution, particularly from Cuban exiles. Those Cubans who have fled the island—well more than half a million in the past nine years—certainly do not look upon the changes with sympathy. Very few understand the support they enjoy.

This is the essential value of Mr. Yglesias' book, for if nothing else, it gives an understanding of the strong support for Castro in Mayarí, a place that is probably quite typical of many another small country town on the island. Brought up in the United States with a Cuban mother, and speaking Spanish with a Cuban flavor, Mr. Yglesias, moreover, is better prepared than most outside observers to probe behind the façade of a country town, to probe into "the fist of the revolution." His book is a useful document in the story of that revolution.

## . . . . From the bookshelf

# Conservators of a great tradition

By Marilyn Hoffman
*Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

Mr. and Mrs. Desmond Guinness are the thrust behind a growing movement to preserve the best of the Irish heritage of Georgian architecture.

They are a personable young couple whose lives revolve almost entirely around their work as conservators of a great Irish tradition. They lecture, write articles and books, arrange and lead field trips, set up exhibitions, plan benefits, and indulge in the hard manual labor involved in restoring Castletown House.

We sat in the summer sunshine outside Castletown House, 12 miles west of Dublin, new headquarters of the Irish Georgian Society, and discussed the work that has become their vocation, avocation, and consuming interest.

### *Preserving architecture*

"In Ireland, as in all countries, Mr. Guinness began, "the fight to preserve architecture is a struggle against ignorance and greed. At times, it is depressing. But our strength grows, as does the opportunity of attaining our goal."

This goal: to help protect and preserve buildings of architectural merit in Ireland, with particular emphasis on the 18th-century Georgian period. It includes helping houses or castles to open to the public and thus ensure their survival, offering financial and volunteer assistance and advice on restoration and maintenance of worthy buildings.

Ten years ago the Guinnesses formed the Irish Georgian Society with 16 members, friends who were as concerned with the past as they. Today, there are 4,600 members in Ireland and the United States, their goal is 6,000 members before 1968 year is over.

When the couple settled down at Leixlip Castle, what intrigued them most was the treasure of distinctive 18th-century architecture here. Yet they found little public concern or official interest in the artistic accomplishments of that vivid century which extended roughly from 1690 to 1801.

"It was a wildly eccentric aristocracy that produced these great country houses and the disciplined Georgian city mansions in Dublin," Desmond Guinness mused. "Those people were tremendous show-offs and they built their huge houses to impress each other. They were immodest and proud and quite carried away by the ebullient spirit of their times. Naturally, they created a lively atmosphere in which the architectural and allied decorative arts flowered."

### *Restoration work*

Rococo Irish plasterwork, a perfect foil for the heavy mantels, ornately carved mouldings, and cornices, undoubtedly reached its height here from 1740-1760. Irish furniture-making, silversmithing and crystalmaking flourished.

The society's volunteer workers have spent weekends painting, scrubbing, and restoring Castletown House, as well as devoting themselves to other society projects around the country. Restoration work has just begun on Tailor's Hall, oldest (1706) remaining guildhall in Dublin, and the society has raised $15,000 of the $50,000 required. In an attempt to preserve Mountjoy Square, one of Dublin's Georgian squares, members of the society have purchased houses there and are waging battle with real estate speculators who are planning to demolish many fine old houses to make way for a modern office structure.

Last year, the Guinnesses headed a trust to purchase Castletown House in order to save it to house the society, and to open it to the public as the finest example of a Georgian Palladian house in Ireland. It was built in 1722 for William Conolly, speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and its architect was an Italian, Alessandro Galilei. Though vandals had looted the long-empty building, and the grounds had grown up in wilderness, the hardworking corps of society volunteers opened it to the public.

"In time," explained Mr. and Mrs. Guinness, "our ambition is to make available to research students at Castletown all the information we can gather on Irish sculpture, painting, furniture, silver, plasterwork, and houses of the period." They also hope to conduct residential seminars.

The Irish Georgian Society already has built up a considerable photographic record of Irish houses and interiors, and this will be expanded to include all aspects of the 18th-century arts in Ireland.

**Top: Façade of Castletown House, headquarters of Irish Georgian Society, built in 1722, in County Kildare, 12 miles west of Dublin. Bottom: the red drawing room of Castletown House is the one room in the castle which is now complete in furnishings and art objects. Cabinet, carpet, and chairs, original to the house, have now been returned there.**

## *Irish Georgian*

WOMEN TODAY

# *A word from our sponsor*

*This week Ben, the husband and father in the "Looking homeward" column, takes over for his wife, Darren Stone.*

On behalf of the boys and Jody, it's time Darren got talked about.

We don't mind going public once a week. Frankly, we get some pretty good chuckles out of our part in the Homeward Look.

Whenever I come home and Chad is hunched into the corner of the kitchen counter saying: "Aw Mom, do you have to tell about everything we do. . . ." I know we've done it again. One of us got caught with our complaints down, or our patience thin, or our fun too full.

But what about Darren?

Here's about Darren.

She's a "sloop."

That's telling a childhood secret. But she won't really mind. It's really the only fair description of her from those who know her best—us (or we).

Darren and her teen-age camper buddies privately used to call themselves sloops. The term stuck. It's a good one.

A sloop is a sound ship in just about any sea. She's good in a storm. She's a marvel

## Looking homeward

in brisk-breeze sun. She steers a steady course with ease. If she hits a rock, she'll crunch, but she won't go down. It's a compliment to be a sloop. Darren's the best sloop we know.

Darren doesn't mess much with things. She likes to leave her shoes and jeans and shirts around. Well, that's not quite true. She doesn't *like* to leave them around. She scolds herself for not picking up just as fiercely as she gets after the rest of us for our clutter. But she just refuses to get bogged down with things. She wants to think and do and be.

Take her desk right now: There's a can of leather softener, a ball of beige yarn, an upside-down paintbrush wrapped in foil, a single chop stick, an antique book, two paper clips, a safety pin, a rubber band, any number of broken pencils, and a hosteling guide book. On the floor nearby, there's an unhung hammock, a burst balloon, a modern painting, and a dictionary. I'll bet she doesn't even realize they're there.

We don't much care either.

We care more about the fact that she's the most constantly, consistently joyful creature in town. If she gets glum—and the last time was last winter, I think — we unanimously couldn't care less about any clutter. Get mom's smile back!

Furthermore, when the crunch comes — 14 for supper last week — just like that, she has the place looking and running like a model home. When we take off for vacation in a few days, she'll have every detail pinned down and none of us will know how it happened.

So, you're right about us. We keep her days full of articles to write. But we could tell you a few things about her too if anybody asked.

# Oil paintings come clean

By Joy V. Dueland
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A friend of mine, an art director, had often scolded me for not taking proper care of the oil paintings that hang on my walls. I dusted them but was afraid to use any kind of household cleaner because I had heard of valuable paintings being ruined by such attention. But he kept insisting that I remove the old varnish on some of these paintings or he would do it himself. In fact, at a recent party at my house, I found him silently working away at a corner of an oil, a copy of a Rembrandt painting, muttering, "Look at that color! Did you know there was a hand there?"

When I asked him for directions and a list of chemicals needed to clean my oil paintings, here is what he told me:

Buy a bottle of a professional picture cleaner, such as Windsor Newton, and some cotton batting. Start at one corner of the painting (you don't have to take it out of the frame, that's often a tricky job). With the cotton dipped in the picture cleaning solution, work with small, half-circle motions that get larger as you approach the center of the painting. If it's a portrait, make a special effort on the face and hands.

Let this dry a day or so. (My friend said, "It will go dry and horrible, but don't let that bother you." What you have done is remove the coating of old varnish that has yellowed and picked up the grime of the years.)

The next step is the rewarding one — it brings out the original brilliance of the oil colors. This is done with a picture varnish (permanent varnish, not the retouching varnish that painters use while they're at work on a canvas).

With the picture varnish use straight strokes, with a clean wide sable brush, from top to bottom. Don't use too much, or it will dribble down the canvas.

Varnish is a very sticky matter. You don't want dust to catch in it, so put the painting in a relatively dust-free area, perhaps a seldom-used closet. Place the painting with its face to the wall and slanted at an angle. It will dry in a day or two, but it does no harm to keep it there a little longer.

# He 'tithes' his time to help others decorate

*By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

"Involvement" is the word, as interior designers turn their professional know-how to the improvement of living conditions in underprivileged areas, to better designed schools, hospitals, civic centers, and retirement homes.

Dan Acito, of Cincinnati, Ohio, national secretary of the National Society of Interior Designers, practices such involvement to a marked degree.

"Decorating help," he says, "isn't just for the affluent. It's for everybody. We just have to get it to them."

Though Mr. Acito heads his own design business, he "tithes" his time to contribute help to others. He gives common-sense decorating courses at the YWCA to homemakers, teaching them how to decorate on limited budgets, how to get special effects with paint, how to involve their families in their home-beautification projects.

He believes, further, that professionals of all kinds must concern themselves with the larger, more complex needs of their communities.

"We have a problem of the underprivileged in this country that won't go away. We must pitch in and help do something about it."

In line with his thought that interior designers can be an important part of decision-making groups, he is chairman of the Greater Cincinnati Neighborhood Organization, serves on the board of directors of the Cincinnati Better Housing League. He also sits, along with a member of the American Institute of Interior Designers, on the 15-man design advisory board of the City of Cincinnati, a board concerned with historic importance and architectural beauty of buildings in the city.

His advice to other interior designers: "Act individually to get yourself on appropriate civic committees. Contribute your knowledge and experience whenever you can to an already effective, working organization."

"I'm not only an incurable optimist," Mr. Acito admits, "but I don't mind pioneering. I think a lot of it is going to be needed in the years ahead as we explore how people live and work, and help them better themselves.

"Today," he continues, "many people cannot leave their environment. They are stuck where they are. We must help them improve it. We should, as professionals, find a way to help people improve their environment without either looking down on them, or through them. People want to be cared about. And we are the ones to care. We can no longer be indifferent or mind getting our hands dirty."

He would like to be a part of civic "forums" which would provide underprivileged with simple decorating help, and teach them how to buy furniture without being cheated, provide legal advice, and teach them how to read contracts.

Such community and civic involvement is the larger commitment of interior designers in their professional organizations today.

"We must be more sensitive to the needs of our fellows," says Mr. Acito. "We must give far more than we can ever expect to recover in financial rewards. And the motivation must be from the heart." M. H.

# *Hint for rearranging furniture*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Good news for the husbands who move furniture comes from Mrs. Kay Strassburg, extension home furnishings specialist at the University of Vermont. She recommends a method whereby a pencil can do the work that muscles and feet would otherwise be expected to do.

Before you buy new furniture for your home, or rearrange the furniture you already have, draw a floor plan of the room you're working with, she suggests. Such a floor plan helps make best use of space and furniture.

With a yardstick, measure walls and all permanent structures, such as windows, doorways, and radiators. Draw a freehand outline of the room, and put these measurements in the appropriate places on the rough sketch, she directs.

Then make a new plan, drawn accurately to scale using one-half inch to equal one foot. Every foot of space in the room equals one-half inch of space on the floor plan.

Next, measure the length and width of each piece of furniture. Transfer these measurements to a second one-half inch scale. Cut out the individual furniture pieces, then place them on the floor plan to rearrange them.

Floor plan and furniture cutouts give an accurate picture of the room and its furnishings, notes Mrs. Strassburg.

And some magazines and paint or furniture stores may already have scale drawings of furniture that help "use your head to save your feet."

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# Radio satellite to probe cosmos

*By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Washington**

On July 3, the United States hopes to launch a radio telescope into space.

If it works, this 417-pound satellite will deploy an X-shaped antenna when in orbit 3,730 miles above the earth. The antenna will be greater in length than the height of the Empire State building.

Its purpose is to monitor low-frequency radio noise from our galaxy, The Milky Way, and from other galaxies. These frequencies don't penetrate the atmosphere. So radio astronomers have not been able to study them.

Called RAE-A, (Radio Astronomy Explorer-A), this will be the 38th in the Explorer satellite series. It is going up from the Air Force's Western Test Range on the California coast. Launch will be by a three-stage Delta rocket with three strap-on solids to put it first in a 400-by-3,730 statute mile orbit. Then a single rocket will raise it to a circular, 3,730-mile altitude. It should circle the globe once every 3 hours and 48 minutes in an orbit inclined 59 degrees to the equator.

### Long booms attached

The most visibly unusual feature of this satellite will be its long booms. There will be 6 of them.

Four tubular antenna booms extending from the spacecraft's center structure will form the mammoth "X." These will first each be extended out 450 feet. Then, after a fortnight, they may be extended to their full 750 feet length, if this seems advisable. At this full length, it is estimated that the value of the collected information should double because of improved accuracy in locating radio sources.

Also attached to the spacecraft are four fixed solar paddles with a total of 6,912 solar cells—to collect the sun's energy and convert it to direct current. This should provide some 24 watts of power needed to operate the spacecraft and experiments.

### Other shorter antennas

Then there is a dipole antenna 120 feet long, a relatively short turnstile antenna for receiving commands and telemetering data to the ground, and one 630-foot long libration damper boom for stabilization purposes.

The satellite will monitor radio bursts from the sun and from Jupiter. It will also pick up radio background noise from earth, helping scientists to distinguish this from cosmic "static."

As the satellite gathers data from these varies sources and from deep space, radio astronomers hope to learn more about our own solar system, about how the sun helps cause low-frequency radio storms on earth, and about the universe.

Associated Press Wirephoto

## *Biggest of them all*

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## Tobacco firms involved

# Ad-ban proposal evokes 'no comment'

By Louise Sweeney
*Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

The pending recommendation by the Federal Trade Commission that all cigarette advertising be banned from television and radio has startled the tobacco and broadcasting industries into a series of breathless "no comments."

Officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company, and American Broadcasting Company all refused official comment on the news when it broke. An average of $200 million is spent each year on broadcast cigarette advertising. That figure went up last year: According to the Television Bureau of Advertising (broadcasting magazine, May 20, 1968), an estimated $216,568,600 was spene in 1967 on cigarette advertising alone on TV. The total advertising for tobacco products was up 8 percent over 1966. According to the same figures, cigarettes are the most widely advertised single product on TV today. They represent 7 to 8 percent of each network's ad income.

### Reports published

The spokesmen for the Tobacco Institute, which is the voice of that $8 million industry, were locked into a meeting after the news broke and were unable to be reached for comment. A spokesman for the Cigarette Advertising Code, a voluntary organization which regulates cigarette advertising for its six major tobacco-company members, said the code had "no comment on a report of a report." He was referring to the fact that the proposal for the cigarette-advertising ban is about to be made to Congress by the FTC. Reports of the proposal appeared Sunday in Newsweek and the New York Times.

Paul Comstock, National Association of Broadcasters vice-president for government affairs, said, "We will make no formal statement on the FTC report to Congress, We made none last year on its annual report, which was perhaps not as startling as this." Mr. Comstock added that the NAB has its code provisions on cigarette advertising and that "this problem is basically one for the producer." He said that cigarette ads are treated like all other ads—if they comply with the NAB code, it accepts them. "This [ban] would be a matter for Congress to decide," he concluded.

There are already five separate bills before Congress designed to regulate cigarettes ad/or their advertising. Three of them are the work of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D) of New York, who crusaded against broadcast cigarette ads until his assassination last month. One was sponsored by Rep. John E. Moss (D) of California and one by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Senators Magnuson and Kennedy together had been applying pressure for voluntary self-regulation by the cigarette-advertising interests. In his new book, "Dark Side of the Market Place" (Prentice-Hall), Senator Magnuson, devoting an entire chapter to cigarettes, says that "a ban deserves serious consideration." The Senator, who was not in Washington, was unavailable for comment.

### Action urged

Michael Pertshuk, a legislative aide for the Senator, said the Senator feels "some significant action must be taken within the next year." He predicted that the Senate would have "extensive hearings" next year (the session which begins in January). Senator Magnuson also heads the Senate subcommittee which appropriates money for the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Pertshuk explains, "The FTC knows that Senator Magnuson will support them in their decision."

The commission has voted 3-2 to ban broadcast cigarette advertising in its annual report on cigarette advertising to Congress. The report is due this week; it is required under a law passed by Congress three years ago that barred the commission from including a health warning in all cigarette ads.

### Deadline set

The ban against the commission's acting in any way against cigarette advertising remains in effect until a year from July 2. But the FTC majority suggests that the Federal Communications Commission could ban cigarette ads on the airwaves under existing laws or that Congress could pass legislation instructing the FCC to do so.

In addition to legislative and regulatory pressures, there have been private protests made against broadcast cigarette advertising.

# Industry pilots school for jobless

*Business and staff writers of The Christian Science Monitor have taken a hard look at the throes of American business as it tackles the problem of employing those who don't meet minimum hiring standards. This article introduces a new series on hiring the hard-core jobless.*

By Richard A. Nenneman
*Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Boston

"We took down the mathematics sign; they had all failed in math.

"We put up one that said measurement; everyone wants to be able to measure."

Partly because he turned a lot of advice upside down and acted according to his own understanding of human nature, John Donley has just finished, well ahead of schedule, a pilot program in training hard-core unemployed people in Houston.

"They told us to be gentle with these people," he says, "because society had been hard on them. They even suggested we pick them up if necessary to get them to school. Instead, I spent the first day explaining the Houston bus schedules and then told them if anyone missed more than three days [of the eight-week course] he would be out." There was hardly a drop-out among the entire 450 men and women.

Mr. Donley was talking about a pilot Manpower Administration program of the Labor Department in which private companies were given contracts in 10 different cities to train the hard-core unemployed. His project is one of so many different programs today that only the experts can keep track of them all.

### Assignments asked

Northern Natural Gas Company asked for assignments in three cities—Houston, Detroit, and Los Angeles—and got all three. Mr. Donley, who at that time was director of the United States Commerce Department office in Pittsburgh, went with a Northern subsidiary, Northern Systems, to take on the Houston training job.

His task was to train 450 people over an 18-month period and get two-thirds of them placed in jobs. Twelve months later he has finished the training and already has placed more than 300 (39 percent were male, and all of these have been placed). The group was 72 percent Afro-American and 17 percent Mexican-American.

The eight-week program included grounding in English, in basic mathematics, in tool familiarity, and attention to the social skills. Simple things were covered such as how to get along with other people and learning not to panic if asked to take a written test.

The result, says Mr. Donley, is that a group of people, who before the program were drawing less than $100 a month from a combination of welfare programs, have now moved up to an average wage of $281. Moreover, he is satisfied that they have been placed in jobs where they will have the opportunity to continue learning and to advance.

### Breakthrough achieved

Among other things, he scored a breakthrough in getting women hired as utility meter readers in the Houston area.

Mr. Donley was asked why the program had worked so well. He thinks it was largely a matter of the relationship between the teachers and the jobless. The responsibility was put on the unemployed individual to find his own job.

"We never told a new student we would find him a job. We said, 'We'll help train you. We'll open some doors for you.' But the worker remained the job seeker, and he knew it."

Thus, little things like the bus schedule were stressed, not to be hard on people, but to open up each person's sense of responsibility for himself.

Mr. Donley had realized that finding a job for a man would not in the long run be as important as finding what motivated him —in learning how to "turn him on."

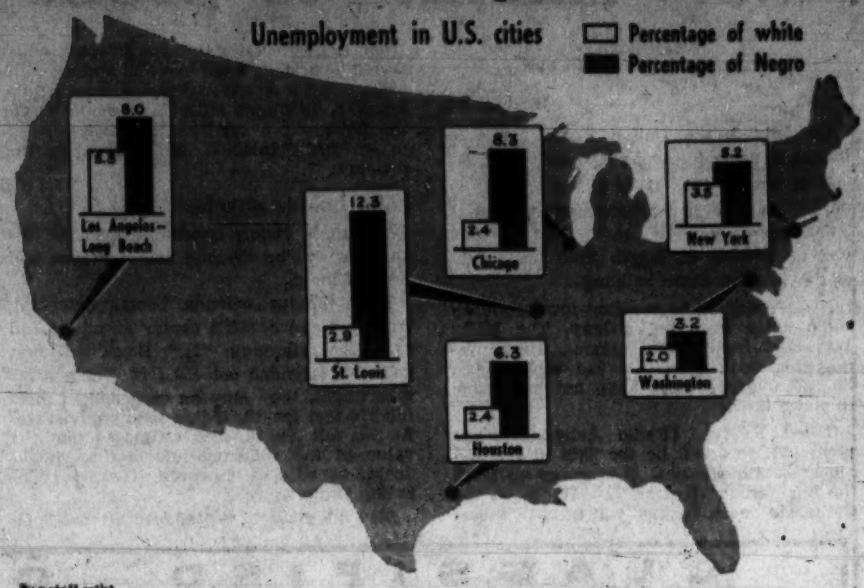
Some of the nuances in this pilot program could be important for others to hear about. For in this summer 1968, as American business gets involved in a big way for the first time with the problem of the hard-core unemployed, everyone is looking for the best technique.

### Challenge accepted

Americans have, by and large, accepted a new challenge. Together they grope for the best answers to it.

Some conclusions of this series of articles are:

● Big business is definitely in business to solve the hard-core unemployment problem.




By a staff artist

### Jobless rates compared

**Labor Department surveys estimate that black jobless rates in 20 major cities ran far above those for whites last year. For black young people, the rate is a catastrophic 25 percent or more.**

## JOBS for the 'hard-core' ①

Smaller businesses will increasingly be joining in, too.

● Business still lacks sufficient ground rules as to the extent or direction of its involvement. Not long ago, any corporate activity that didn't contribute directly to profits was suspect. Now business is asked to go full speed ahead.

But profits cannot be neglected. The largest corporations can look on some of their ghetto involvement as corporate giving. Even that has its limits. And smaller companies can do little hard-core work at net cost to themselves.

Huge sums of money are going to be needed to solve the hard-core problem. Much of this will probably have to come from the government, either through outright training subsidies or in the form of tax incentives.

### Viewpoint suggested

● The most hopeful way to look on the 1967-68 period is that it has been a tooling up for the massive work to be done from now until 1971, if 500,000 hard-core jobless are to become usefully employed.

Various programs will need to be compared, on the basis of relative costs and relative effectiveness. What about prejob training such as the Houston program, compared with on-the-job training? Or what about ghetto plants, as opposed to providing transport for ghetto residents to major suburban industrial areas, as has just been started in Boston?

● Whites need to become more sensitive to black attitudes. They are training blacks in two ways: to gain particular job skills and to work with others for the first time in large industrial situations. Working with others, for instance, involves the demands of a production line. These demands are neither white nor black.

But black men need to be approached in a way that takes into account their particular background. Many a migrant from the South, for example, has never been in a factory and knows nothing of the importance of punctuality to a mass operation.

### Reservations indicated

● While corporations are quite willing to talk about their hard-core involvement, (1) they are not entirely sure themselves of the effectiveness of all they are doing, and (2) some are concerned about the black reaction if their particular programs don't work out well.

● If it is admitted the United States is still in a "tooling up" phase, there is a need to examine present programs for their deficiencies as well as their strong points.

Some black leaders are concerned that too much attention is being given to labor-intensive jobs, in which the need for so many workers will diminish in a few years.

Says Ralph Hoagland, a white discount-store executive working full time in various ghetto programs in Boston, "I ask corporations if they are training the hard-core so they have a chance to make $7,500 within two years. If they aren't, they're wasting their time."

### Opportunity demanded

Anyone who talks with the black community knows this is not an extreme statement. Blacks are demanding full opportunity to achieve job equality. Hard-core programs cannot stop with labor-intensive employment, they say, nor with permanent assignment to menial jobs.

Jobs aren't the whole story, of course. There is general education, better housing, nursery programs, and other community improvement. Business is involved here also.

But business is most tangibly connected with employment. Access to full and meaningful employment and an equal chance for advancement are prerequisites to welding together the broken links between the white man and the black man in America.

# Sanctuary plan may solve fishery and junk problems

By Neal Stanford
*Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

There are bird sanctuaries on land. Why not fish sanctuaries in the sea?

Actually the United States is experimenting with just such a fish sanctuary—off the New Jersey coast. And the project has the added attraction of providing an ideal disposal site for junked automobiles — too many of which desecrate the American landscape.

It was Sen. Clifford P. Case (R) of New Jersey who in 1966 asked Congress for $400,000 to permit the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory to build an artificial reef out of junked cars as a fish sanctuary. He got only $200,000. But that was enough to start the project. So now the first worn-out cars have been put in place off the coast of New Jersey, and the laboratory is watching to see how the fish like it.

According to Dr. Lionel Walford, laboratory director, the fish like their watery junkyard. But it will take more time to see what it does to the fish population off Sandy Hook.

Senator Case's colleague, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D) of Rhode Island, recently publicly advocated these fish sanctuaries. But so far no such fish retreat has been set up off Rhode Island's coast. However, if the fish sanctuary project catches on, one might envision such fish metropolises up and down the coast. Experiments in the Pacific have demonstrated that solid materials placed on a sterile sea bottom attract fish.

Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory officials are enthused about this single ingenious solution to two unrelated problems. The sea bottom of the coast is relatively barren, like a submarine desert. It has no places for fish to gather, feed, and spawn. Meanwhile, junk cars litter the countryside. In one maneuver the landscape could be beautified and the ocean enriched by using the old cars to build reefs or fish sanctuaries.

Senator Case's interest in fish sanctuaries along the coast, however, is not entirely humanitarian—or should one say fishiterian? He favors providing retreats where fish may meet, feed, spawn. But he also is concerned over the billion-dollar-a-year sport-fishing industry — not to mention the commercial-fishing industry — that is threatened by a burgeoning coastal population.

# Jobs seek youths at New York 'fiesta'

*By the Associated Press*

New York

Central Commercial High School resembled a bargain basement on sale day here as 2,000 June high school graduates competed for jobs with dropouts and mothers whose children no longer need them all day. And there were more jobs than applicants.

"This job is for a real sharp girl," a woman barked over a microphone. "It's a pressure job."

As anxious applicants walked over to her, scores of others sat talking quietly with interviewers from 37 companies offering full-time clerical and office employment from rows of booths on the first floor of the public school on Manhattan's East 42nd Street.

The bargain day was officially dubbed "Job Fiesta." It combined the efforts of government, business, and education to provide jobs for disadvantaged youths and adults.

The novel job-placement project was sponsored by the state Commerce Department's women's program, the Urban Center of the State University of New York, and the State employment Service.

The accent was on youth as a radio disk jockey loudly played host and a five-piece teen-age band banged out the latest rock sounds.

The prospective employers included department stores, some of the nation's bluest blue-chip firms, and representatives of city, state, and federal civil service offices.

# Training plan for Uganda

*By the Associated Press*

Kampala, Uganda

Japan will finance a vocational training center in Uganda costing $560,000 under an agreement signed here by Ambassador Toshio Urabe and Uganda's Minister of Development and Planning, James Okae.

Japan will supply metalwork, fitting, and automotive engineering instructors.

## Rate of savings drops

*By the Associated Press*

Chicago

Savings gains at the nation's saving and loan associations for the first five months of 1968 were only half as much as during the 1967 span, the United States Savings and Loan League reports.

In its monthly trends report, the trade organization said that savings at associations in May rose by an estimated $795 million, bringing the net gain for the year to $2.1 billion. Saving gains for the same months of 1967 totaled $4.2 billion.

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# Oil dispute goes to world court

By H. G. Franks
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

**The Hague**

The stage now is set for the International Court of Justice to act on a three-nation dispute over fixing boundaries on the North Sea's continental shelf.

The dispute is between West Germany on the one hand and the Netherlands and Denmark on the other.

It takes on added interest because of the North Sea's largely untapped resources in oil and natural gas.

Some 50 international oil companies already are prospecting or preparing to prospect for gas and oil in this rich aquatic treasure house.

### Permission required

The Geneva convention of 1958 apportioned the North Sea continental shelf in general among the countries bordering on the sea. But the convention confers only limited sovereign rights.

These rights are exclusive only in the sense that no one may prospect or exploit the natural resources of any section of the shelf without the express permission of the state to which the area belongs.

The Geneva Convention, moreover, laid it down that where the coasts of two nations lie opposite each other or adjacent to each other, the boundary of the continental shelf is to be determined by agreement between those states, or on the principle of equidistance.

Over most of the North Sea the division already has been agreed to. The British sector has been divided into some 200 blocks for which concessions can be given. The Dutch sector has 180 blocks with 101 concessions allotted.

### Agreements reached

On the British side, gas has been tapped from a number of different drillings and is already flowing in considerable quantities.

Drilling is in its early stages on the Dutch side. But at least three large drilling islands will be at work there this summer.

The Netherlands and Britain reached an amicable agreement on delimiting their boundaries.

After considerable discussion, the Netherlands also reached agreement with Denmark over a disputed area off the Dutch north coast. Under this agreement the two nations will have an equal share of whatever natural resources are found in this region.

### Concessions made

But West Germany announced in 1964 that it would not ratify the Geneva Convention. It charged that the equidistant principle laid down in the convention was unfair to a country with an inward curving coastline. And it claims rights over a stretch of water north of the 54th parallel. It invokes the "special circumstances" mentioned in the Geneva convention which allow exceptions from the general rule of "equidistance."

Small concessions were made by both the Netherlands and Denmark. But the core of the dispute remained unsettled. All three countries finally agreed to take the case to the International Court of Justice and to abide by its decision.

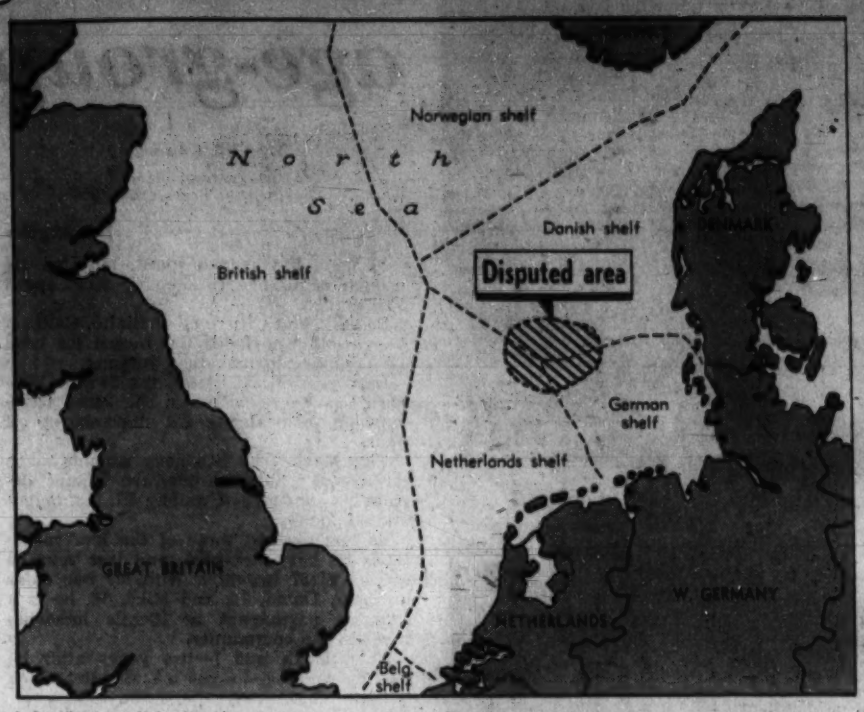
Last month the International Court announced that the cases of the Netherlands and Denmark had been joined together because they were based on similar arguments and identical requests for delimitation of the boundaries.

Both countries have agreed to this procedure.

So all is now set for a start to be made on the case. The Netherlands and Denmark must send in a common reply to West Germany's memorandum by Aug. 30. Then a date will be set for the opening of oral hearings.

In essence the court is being asked to decide what principles and rules of international law are applicable to the delimitation of continental-shelf boundaries, beyond the partial boundaries determined by existing conventions.

The big question is whether the court's ruling on this important matter will have any effect on, or interfere with, decisions already made by the coastal states on operations within their own agreed parts of the shelf.




By Russell H. Lenz, chief cartographer

**Vast stores of gas and oil are suspected to lie under the North Seas in the area disputed by West Germany, on the one hand, and Denmark and the Netherlands on the other. So high are the stakes the three nations have asked the International Court of Justice to rule on the bounds of the North Sea continental shelf.**

## *Buried-treasure tangle*

## *Italian-U.S. trade rises*

*By the Associated Press*

**Rome**

In the first four months of 1968, Italian trade with the United States showed a surplus of $6.4 million, compared with a deficit of $91.2 million in the year-earlier period.

Italian imports from the United States fell to $339.2 million from $355.2 million in the like 1967 period.

Italian exports to the U.S. rose to $345.6 million in the period from $264 million.

## *Bank of America expands*

**New York**

The Bank of America announced it has opened its first branches in Athens, Greece, and Jakarta, Indonesia.

## Firestone head visits in Ghana

*By Reuters*

**Accra, Ghana**

Raymond C. Firestone, chairman of directors of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, has arrived here from Monrovia, Liberia, for a week's business tour of Ghana.

# *Building pacts set record*

**Business roundup**

**New York**

Total value of new construction contracts signed in May set a record of $6.17 billion, the F. W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill, Inc., reported.

The Dodge figure, on building awards for everything from houses to highways, was 17 percent above the year-ago month and 5 percent higher than April, 1968.

The pace of construction, however, will slow in the next six months, forecasts George A. Christie, chief economist for Dodge. He maintains that cuts in federal spending, coming on top of today's problems of getting credit, will cause the slowdown.

### Slowdown forecast

**Washington**

Government steps to cool inflation will slow — but not stop — economic growth in coming months, a group of corporate economists forecast.

In statements prepared for the business outlook conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the planners predict a general retrenching among consumers and business organizations for the rest of 1968.

Carl H. Madden, chief economist for the chamber, predicted that the value of all goods and services produced in the economy will total $849 billion, up 8 percent over 1967's gross national product.

BUSINESS

### Stock-market comment

**James Dines & Co., Inc.:** "In recent weeks we have been exceedingly pessimistic about the low-priced speculatives, which should have started going down weeks ago, but their refusal to obey their need for a short-term correction only makes the coming drop worse."

**W. E. Hutton & Co.:** "It is obvious that the temperature of speculation has cooled. This is not because prices are down sharply (they are not) but because volume has dropped and more of the cheap buying suggestions are turning out to be duds."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.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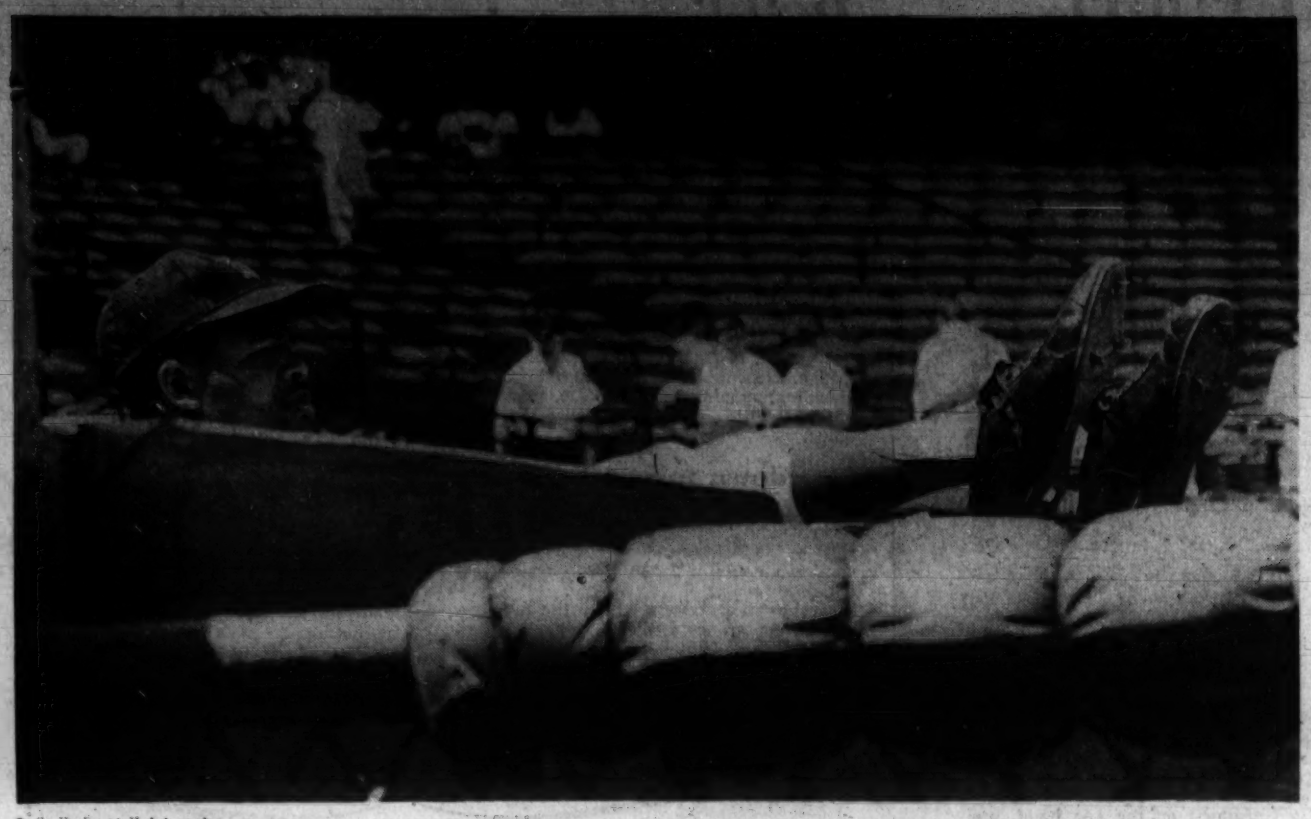


By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

## 'Cooling it, man.'

**It was 90 degrees when the Red Sox took batting practice. Reggie Smith, decided to try things as a fan for a while. He booed his Boston teammates, kibitzed their batting styles, and before leaving to work in the outfield, allowed that it wasn't a bad way to spend a hot afternoon.**

# Marathon getting age-group push

By Cliff Gewecke

*Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Los Angeles**

"I don't have much speed, but I've got enough endurance to keep up what speed I've got."

So says Mark Ruggles of Rialto, Calif., a 12-year-old who holds the record for boys 14-and-under in marathon running.

Last year Mark toured the 26-mile, 385-yard Las Vegas course in 3h., 28m., 42s.—finishing 54th among 251 entrants of all ages.

Yet, Mark, who has been running since the age of 5, is not a one-race "man," despite his shortlegged, stubby 4ft. 4in. height and 68 pounds.

He has finished three of the four marathons he has attempted, and last year he ran an 11:57 two-mile. With his two older brothers, David, 14, and Mike, 16, he is a frequent participant in 10-mile handicap races in the community.

When Mark was 7—two years after he took up running—he ran a 7:48 mile, which is better than many adults can run.

Still, for all his achievements, Mark—in fact the entire Ruggles family—is only a symbol of the youthful resurgance in marathon, and all distance running in the United States.

"One-third of our entrants were under 20 and half were under 30," director Syd Kronenthal says of the recent Western Hemisphere Olympic-trials-qualifying marathon held in Culver City, Calif.

"I think marathon running has become status for kids," he added.

### Helps schoolwork

At Culver City, Ed Streichman, 16, ran 2:33:23, good for ninth place and a new record time for anybody so young.

A 20-year-old Occidental College junior, Bob Deines, won the race in 2:22.28.

"Younger kids are running and finding they can do well," Deines commented afterwards. "So they like it."

As the so-called "He-man race of the Olympic Games," marathon-running has always been the province of the mature, in-the-30s man who built up endurance by years of grueling training.

"Doctors used to believe running distances over 220 yards would hurt a boy's health," says Rollin Ruggles, Mark's father. "But they've found just the opposite is true.

"Kids who run build up tremendous fitness and endurance," Ruggles said. "It not only helps them in athletics, but also in their schoolwork. A tired boy cannot soak up as much knowledge as when he's alert."

Besides inspiring his own family (he has a still-younger son, Rollin Jr., who ran up to two miles at 4,000-foot elevation when he was 3), Ruggles has initiated an age-group distance-running club in Rialto that now has 36 members.

They work out five nights a week, running 2½ up to 10 miles, and they also enter the handicap races against men of all ages.

### Reach peak earlier

"I think our program is the first of its kind," Ruggles says, "but in a few years age-group distance running will be all over the United States.

"Now, a lot of distance runners peak out about 28 or 30 (it used to be even older), but when these programs take hold I predict they'll start peaking out at 18 to 22.

"This doesn't necessarily mean they'll quit running at an earlier age," he added. "It only means they'll reach their peak younger because they started running younger.

"A lot of them probably will run all their lives. Once somebody starts running they enjoy it so much they want to continue—if only for recreation and health."

Does son Mark enjoy it?

"Yes," Mark replies, emphatically. "And you're always traveling to new and interesting places for the races.

"By the time I'm 15 I'd like to break three hours in the marathon," he added. "And someday I hope to make the Olympic team—in the 5,000 or 10,000 meters, which I'd rather run."

Mark's strategy during one of those 26-mile, 385-yard marathon "shortlegged" jaunts?

"I run like I feel," he said. "But I also try to get certain timings at certain spots during the race."

# Catch Cardinals? 'Yes, about 1972'

SPORTS

By Ed Rumill

*Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor*

Lou Johnson was asked: "Is anybody going to catch the Cardinals?"

The former National Leaguer who recently joined the Cleveland Indians grinned and replied: "Yes, about 1972."

Then the veteran outfielder continued: "Well, the thing that bothers the rest of the National League is the fact that the St. Louis club has stayed up there, yet hasn't hit anywhere near its potential. Last year it has the best balance in baseball. This year it's done everything right except hit.

"I'll say this: history proves that a club with a six or seven-game lead in early July can be beaten. It's been done. But it will be tough, especially if the Cardinals start hitting."

### Three clubs might do it

Johnson gives three clubs a chance to catch the Cardinals. "I'd say it would have to be San Francisco, Pittsburgh, or Cincinnati," he said. "Cincinnati's pitching is beginning to come around. They lost too many pitchers by injuries in the first half. The Pirates have picked up their pace a little. The Giants have solid pitching, though they make a lot of mistakes in the field. [They made 39 errors in 30 June games.]

"The Giants rest Willie Mays occasionally and that helps him. He's got to be their leader. But if Orlando Cepeda and a couple of other Cardinals start hitting, forget it."

Incidentally, Johnson was purchased by the Indians from the Chicago Cubs, thus ending one of last winter's most discussed projects. The former L.A. Dodger never did play the sparking role that Leo Durocher expected.

There were four clubs in the National League with winning June records, but the Cardinals easily led the way with 22-9. They had a bit of a letdown at the end, losing five of their last eight. But as Johnson said, catching them will take some doing.

The Pirates were 18-13 for June, the New York Mets did 16-14, and the Dodgers managed 16-12.

### Mets' pitchers 'bulldogs'

Juan Pizarro, purchased by the Boston Red Sox last week from the Pirates, had this to say: "You can't believe that Mets' pitching unless you see it. Every pitcher they send out there holds on like a bulldog. They don't give you anything. If that club finds some way to get more runs, look out.

"But I think the Giants have the best chance to catch the Cardinals. No other club with enough power to win can match their pitching. Atlanta has been tough, but I don't think they have the pitching to hold on all the way. I think that if the Giants blow their chances, it will be in the field."

Cincinnati managed an even 15-15 pace for June and the Giants were 14-16. The Houston Astros, though 11-19 for the month, stepped up their pace under Harry Walker's leadership. They had won nine of 14 since Grady Hatton's departure.

Philadelphia, however, was 5-9 under new manager Bob Skinner. Overall for June the Phils were 12-16. The Braves did 14-15 and the Cubs 10-18.

Johnson and Pizarro think the American League will have a struggle hitting NL pitching in next week's all-star game (July 9) at Houston. "If you were a right-hand hitter, how would you like to face Juan Marichal, Don Drysdale, and Bob Gibson?" Johnson asked.

Meanwhile, the Detroit Tigers were rolling consistently along at the head of the AL pennant race. A 20-11 June record left them 7½ games in front turning into July. The Bengals won five straight three times last month. But June ended on a sour note when the leaders were forced to take their most humiliating 1968 defeat—a 12-0 loss to the Chicago White Sox.

### 'The Tigers can be beaten'

"The Tigers can be beaten," said Dick Williams, the Red Sox manager. "But somebody else will have to help. The Indians have been doing well against them, but can't do it alone. We still have a few games left with them and I know we can be better."

The only other winning records in the league for the month were far enough away not to bother the Tigers too much. The Oakland A's did 17-12 and California Angels 15-12. But the AL is becoming more concerned with this new West Coast threat. Both are young, ambitious clubs, on the verge of contention.

Detroit's Jim Northrup made news last week when he hit three bases-loaded homers, a record. The nearest anyone ever came to that was Rudy York, who hit three in one month back in 1938.

The Indians (16-16) and Minnesota Twins (14-14) managed .500 records for June. The tribe stayed in second place, but still has bullpen trouble. "Once you get past their starters," Dick Williams said, "they're in trouble."

### *Baseball standings*

(Through June 30)

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | W | L | Pct. | GB | AMERICAN LEAGUE | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 46 | 30 | .605 | — | Detroit | 48 | 27 | .640 | — |
| Atlanta | 39 | 36 | .520 | 6½ | Cleveland | 42 | 36 | .538 | 7½ |
| S. Fancisco | 40 | 37 | .519 | 6½ | Baltimore | 38 | 34 | .528 | 8½ |
| Los Angeles | 40 | 38 | .513 | 7 | Minnesota | 38 | 35 | .521 | 9 |
| Cincinnati | 37 | 37 | .500 | 8 | Oakland | 38 | 36 | .514 | 9½ |
| Pittsburgh | 36 | 36 | .500 | 8 | California | 37 | 37 | .500 | 10½ |
| New York | 36 | 38 | .486 | 9 | Boston | 34 | 38 | .472 | 12½ |
| Philadelphia | 33 | 36 | .478 | 9½ | New York | 33 | 39 | .458 | 13½ |
| Chicago | 33 | 41 | .446 | 12 | Chicago | 31 | 40 | .437 | 15 |
| Houston | 32 | 43 | .427 | 13½ | Washington | 27 | 44 | .380 | 19 |

# Surfing's new dimension: motorized board

*By a sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Los Angeles**

Surfing has always been a sport indigenous to the ocean and its breakers that roll and slide and roar white-capped to the shore.

But now a new dimension has been added—the motorboard—intended to bring man riding board onto rivers and lakes and into the hinterwaters.

Recently the "jet-powered surfboard"—jet-powered meaning a limit of 10 m.p.h. set by the Coast Guard — made a tour of the boat shows throughout the United States.

But it will be on sale, and available for renting this summer.

"It's expensive [$135]," admits one spokesman. "But we expect most of our sales will be to recreation areas for rentals, not to individuals."

The motorboard, with a length of 10 or 12 feet, a width of 26½ inches, and a thickness of 6½ inches, weights 65 pounds. Conventional, non-motorized surfboards range from 20 to 45 pounds.

It will hold up to 500 pounds (three persons) and is powered by a small motor that uses a mixture of gas and oil. The motor starts by priming and pulling (a cord), as does an outboard motor.

The cord connected to the board is strapped around the waist of the surfer. Should he tumble into the water, the "dead man's stop" immediately shuts off the motor.

"You don't have to surf with the motor," says the spokesman. "You can motor out to meet your wave, switch to idle, and ride your wave in as on any other surfboard. The motor takes out all the exertion, and frustration, of getting to the wave.

"And with power [sans waves] the motorboard is simple to ride. If you can swim, I'll have you riding one in 10 minutes."

No ruling has yet been made regarding the motorboard's acceptability into surfing contests. But a sampling of surfers, and officials, indicates that if accepted the motorboard would probably be in a division all its own.

Most of the "true surfers," especially those under the age of 20, regard the motorboard at this stage as a "gimmick."

"Surfing is a challenge of man against nature—the harnessing of the big wave, the paddling out to meet it," says one surfer. "This takes that challenge away."

# ★Arms-race cessation now appears visible

**Continued from Page 1**

countries in this way, the Soviet Ambassador was deliberately refraining from taking major credit for the treaty for Moscow. These did not sound like the words of a government anxious to create new friction.

Officials here will not say where the missile talks might be held. They stress that the reason for their encouragement at the agreement to taluk is that the discussions will be bilateral. Asked whether discussions could begin in Geneva when the 18-nation disarmament commission reconvenes soon, officials sidestepped.

Speculation continues here that the Soviet Union has agreed to the talks for a variety of reasons, including a genuine desire to avoid massive expenditures on more defensive missiles and a wish to freeze Americanoffensive missiles to roughly their present levels.

### 1963 letter recalled

At the end of December, 1963, Soviet Premier Nikitas Khrushchev sent a letter to President Johnson on the subject of territorial disputes between the two countries. President Johnson took the occasion to isolate arms control as a subject for further talk. He referred to two items: nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and limitation of the arms race.

From then on, the President persisted in his search for agreement on arms control. The Soviet Union has now signed the nonproliferation treaty, thus meeting the first point in his reply to Mr. Khrushchev.

And since 1963 the Soviet Union has greatly increased its own offensive and defensive nuclear capacity. In other words, it feels in a much stronger position to bargain with the United States. When it was lagging behind in offensive capacity, it wanted nothing to interfere with its missile-building program.

The Soviet Union has been torn for the last two years between allocating budget funds for greater domestic economic progress and expanded military purposes.

It has begun a limited antiballistic missile defense system known as "Galosh" near Moscow to protect western Russia. Now, just as the Senate has voted funds to begin to build an American ABM defense, thus raising the prospect of a further costly and fearful spiral in the arms race, the two powers have decided at least to talk about the complex and difficult business of cutting down the race.

The latest White House announcement comes as a capstone to steps of recent years, includingthe limited-test-ban treaty of August, 1963, the outer space treaty, and the nuclear free zone treaty for Latin America.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are responding in part to promises they made to the nonnuclear world during the negotiation of the nonproliferation treaty.

### Next stage forecast

President Johnson, Ambassador Dobrynin, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and British Ambassador to the United States Sir Patrick Dean all said at the White House ceremony that the nonproliferation treaty had set the stage for further arms-control progress.

Unless the two superpowers show evidence of their sincerity in further limiting the arms race, the nonproliferation treaty is in danger of failing, officials here say.

More than 50 nations signed the treaty in the ceremony July 1. However, West Germany has not yet signed, and officials say that it has not yet determined its position. A key Moscow objective is to obtain Bonn's signature on the dotted line. Nor has India signed.

The forthcoming ABM talks are designed in part to convince these and other nations that the nuclear powers are serious in their desire for wider disarmament in the world.

# ★School lunches: 'lean'

**Continued from Page 1**

cating the number of children below poverty level and the number receiving school lunches. Also it is noted that in 39 states more than 1,500 interviews were conducted.

Disparities between what is done in one section of the country and another section are great. East, West, South, and North—in the rural South and in northern industrial cities, children go hungry.

New York State, says the report, ranks first in "percentage of free and reduced-price lunches in the nation—27.4 percent." Out of 405,584 children in families below the poverty level, 350,563 received free or reduced-price lunches in 1966.

### Connecticut rates high

Connecticut is high on the list, providing 40,050 free or reduced-price lunches, while the children below poverty level number 39,361.

Texas is at the other extreme, with a record of having 403,275 below poverty level but providing only 73,078.

Reasons for the lag include local decisions as to available monies, administrative difficulties, lack of kitchens and cafeterias in many of the old schools, increased costs, and unawareness of acute need.

Federal funds, according to the National School Lunch Act of 1962, shall be made available upon condition that each dollar will be matched by $3 from sources within the state. But high costs of the program have made the federal contribution shrink from 9 cents per plate to 4.5 cents on the average.

However, New York State makes up the amount necessary to raise the federal level back to its 9 cents. New York has provided school lunches since 1946, an official of the school-lunch program told me. "Practically all schools except those with no facilities participate," she said.

New York City pays additional reimbursement to cover cost of meals served without charge to eligible pupils referred by the Department of Welfare. In 1966-67, the city school system served more than 315,000 free meals to public-school pupils.

This was in addition to meals at reduced prices, meals to nonpublic schools, and in addition to milk.

The number of "A" lunches here (labeled so by federal nutrition standards) totaled more than 70 million.

The 135 pages of "Their Daily Bread" abound in first-hand statements which underscore distressing conditions. Thousands of housewives obtained the information through questionnaires.

A teacher from Green Bay, Wis., says five out of six low-income pupils in her class get no lunch or inadequate food. A parent in Marysville, Wash., (where there is an Indian reservation) says she has six children, she knows nothing of free lunches, and doesn't have the money to pay "every" day. A teacher in Tallahassee, Fla., frankly says some needy children have to be turned down when applying for free lunches "since there is only so much available."

### Many 'going hungry'

A principal in Memphis says 98 percent of the children who cannot pay even the token fee of 5 cents "are going hungry." A report from Harrisburg, Pa., notes that many children in poor families who supposedly "walk home to lunch" find no lunch at home when they get there.

In Detroit it was found that only 79 out of 224 elementary schools participate in the school-lunch program. Of those not participating, 78 are located in the slums.

In Minneapolis only 9 out of 71 elementary schools participate in the program.

Thousands of children have to "study" while others eat, the committee learned. Many other communities than those cited above show great need.

The committee feels that its proposed long-range program for universal free lunches is not an immediate possibility.

Meanwhile it recommends:

- Reduce the maximum price of the school lunch to 20 cents and provide free lunches for all children who cannot afford to pay. (The national average cost for elementary pupils is now 35 cents, but a few systems charge 4 to 45 cents.)
- Raise the federal contribution.
- Create a new matching formula for the states.
- Set uniform standards of eligibility for free and reduced-price lunches and end "haphazard inequitable practices."

### Action keenly awaited

Proponents of these changes are now keenly awaiting action of the federal measure to grant an increase of $100 million for the National School Lunch program which was recently approved by the Education and Labor Committee in the House.

Miss Jean Fairfax, New York City, chairman of the Committee on School Lunch Participation making the report, charged the United States Department of Agriculture with responsibility for failure of the present program. Mrs. Florence B. Robin of Pikesville, Md., special program consultant of the American Civil Liberties Union, was director of the project.

## *Humphrey wins Kansas*

*By the Associated Press*

**Topeka, Kan.**

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has picked up the 38 votes Kansas will cast for the Democratic presidental nomination.

The delegation met for more than two hours and chose to commit their votes on a unit basis.

Democratic Gov. Robert Docking said the overwhelming majority of the delegates expressed support for Mr. Humphrey.

Governor Docking said a secret ballot was taken with four alternatives: to make a commitment to Mr. Humphrey; delay a commitment to Mr. Humphrey; an immediate commitment to Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, or a delayed commitment to Senator McCarthy.

# FAMILY FEATURES

## Going—and gone

By Larry Heller

Lansing, Mich.

We needed a small table next to a French Provincial sofa, and a piano stool where there had never been one, to symmetrize our living room. So when my wife saw an ad in the local classifieds, saying a country auction house had these items and hundreds more, we decided to go. At the appointed time on Saturday afternoon, we loaded the children, ourselves, and a little money into the station wagon and left for the country.

On the auction grounds, new automobiles were parked next to rusting farm machinery. Chickens scratched and pecked at our feet, and a dog stopped and wagged for a pat.

A boy, 7 or so, nonchalantly drove a tractor by; I quickly rethought the capabilities of my own seven-year-old. Here and there, city people gathered to show their prizes. One held up a cup without a saucer. He hadn't been "taken"—if he really needed it.

Inside a large barn, where the auction was under way, women in mink and men in expensive suits elbowed ladies in housedresses and aprons and men in high-bibbed overalls, to hear the auctioneer work his special magic.

♪ ♪ ♪

We spent the first minutes wandering. Here was a phonograph I supposed was not many years removed from Edison's first, a sturdy whatnot, shoulder high, like one my grandmother had; a bulky rocking chair, solid as the day skilled hands crafted it; seats from an old horse-drawn wagon; and pitchers and bowls, pots and pans.

The persuasive drone of the auctioneer, a smiling, wiry man, drew us into the crowd. He was not as glib as I had come to expect auctioneers to be, but his voice drawled and soothed while it worked. He held up a newspaper with headlines proclaiming Lincoln's second inaugural.

"I don't claim this paper is 100 percent authentic, but I don't say it ain't either," he said. "Moss Snyder who lived down the road had it stuffed away in a box of papers he gave us when he sold out a year ago. The date seems right, and the paper's yellowed and fragile. I ain't positive, but I'd say it's genuine."

I almost bid on it, but someone else bought it for a dollar.

A man in an apron with pockets in it had been bobbing through the crowd and now said, "This gentleman would like to know if the organ to your right is for sale." The auctioneer turned to an old pump organ and studied it.

"Ain't it beautiful?" he said. "Ain't it just too beautiful to let go? It ought to be in the Smithsonian or the town square or someplace like that."

The crowd laughed.

"We'll start her at $160. . . . $160 . . . do I hear $160 . . . $160 over in the corner. Do I hear $170? Do I hear. . . ."

He sounded official now, and my attention was riveted on the man until the organ sold for $250.

♪ ♪ ♪

My son grew restless and I took him to the station wagon. When I returned, the auctioneer was holding up an ancient organ stool (possibly the mate to the organ just sold), with the kind of seat you whirl to make it go higher or lower, and my wife was locked in bidding. I felt for my wallet and shivered. The bid started at $6, and before I could work my way to her side, it had risen to $10.

Now she and another woman battled it out tooth and claw: "$11.50," said my wife; "$11.75," said the other woman; "$12," said my wife. I cringed, waiting for the hammer blow of $12.25. It did not come.

The auctioneer said, "Sold to the lady holding number . . ." This being our first auction, we had not known to pick up a number at the door. After a flurry of excitement, amid curious stares, we got a number, paid the $12, and the organ stool was ours.

♪ ♪ ♪

My wife was hung up on the bidding and remained glued to the action. I carried the stool to an uninhabited corner to look it over. Solid cherry, brass feet, heavy as a lump of lead. On the bottom of the seat, on an iron fitting, were the raised words: "Thomas Organ Co. Woodstock, Ont., Canada."

I was enjoying myself, twirling the seat up and down, when it came off, hit my toe, and began rolling toward the crowd. I hobbled behind it as people cleared a path. When I had retrieved the seat, and it rested safely on the stool—and I had rested on the seat on the stool a moment, I motioned my wife to leave.

Newcomers who saw us carrying out an organ stool without an organ probably were thinking we had not been "taken"—if we needed it. We found our son asleep in the station wagon, put our prize in the back, and started home. We hadn't had so much fun in a long while, and vowed to return with more money after a rest in the city.

## Honeybee

By Ferol Austen

### Caterpillar

I held in my hand a personage
Of very small size, but extremely bright,
He shuffled along in the palm of my hand
(I was careful not to hold him too tight),
We spent a quiet minute or two,
Then he wandered away, quite out of sight.

## Pen friends

**Mr. O. P. S., Patiala, India, 20.** Would like pen friends in the U.S.A. and Europe. His hobbies are music, dancing, traveling, photography, novel reading, stamp and viewcard collecting.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Mr. J. L., New York (U.S.A.), 28.** Would like to correspond with pen friends anywhere in the world. He is interested in dancing, cinema, reading, theater, fashion, travel.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Mr. L. B., St. Petersburg, Fla. (U.S.A.).** American schoolteacher would like correspondents from around the world. His interests are international relations and collecting old coins.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Mr. E. P., San Francisco, Calif. (U.S.A.).** U.S. soldier would like pen pals from the Philippines as he will be visiting that country soon.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Mr. R. L., Bombay, India, 25.** Would like correspondents from the U.S.A., Canada, England and the Middle East. His hobbies are stamp collecting, politics, religion, films, music.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Mr. S. S., Homestead, Fla. (U.S.A.).** Would like to correspond with people in Australia. He is interested in teaching and farming and is married, with one child.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Mr. A. M., Akkaraipattu, Ceylon, 26.** Would like pen pals from the U.S.A. His interests are reading, sports, stamp collecting, music, politics.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

Alan Band Associates

## Beachcomber

**Kirsty, the lion, is a much-prized member of a Southport, England, zoo. Bottle-fed from birth, she is used to being treated like a domesticated dog. She likes nothing better than a daily exercise on the beach with Carol Petrie, wife of the zoo owner.**

Drawn by Gene Langley

*'I got a ship for you, kid'*

## A portrait of a young man at sea

By John M. Cuno

In the time of youth, the urge to seek out adversity is impelling. The ends to which youth will go to prove its capabilities! That is why it might have seemed odd to some onlookers for me to want to work, one summer, as a deckhand on a Great Lakes freighter. I was sixteen. I thought it would be "good experience." The onlookers said it would be "pretty rough."

But I boarded a bus for Ohio. In Cleveland, at the hiring hall, I waited around for two days with the other footloose characters. On the third day, Stanley Prince called my name out. Mr. Prince, a huge bear of a man, was in charge of employment. He waved me over with a paw.

"I got a ship for you, kid."

"You have?" I was trembling a little inside.

"She's one of the oldest ore carriers on the Lakes. Wooden hatches, thirteen of 'em. Tough work. It'll toughen you up. Think you can do it?"

"Sure. I think I can."

"All right. Report to Mr. Brown, first mate of the North Star, before midnight. She's tied up at Central Furnace docks." He handed me a slip of paper to give to Mr. Brown.

♪ ♪ ♪

I was gleeful. I walked dazedly down the rickety stairs to the street. "Beautiful," I thought. "Report to the North Star. I'll use that in a poem. I wonder if the work is all that tough."

I soon found out. There was no time for poems. The ship belonged to a small company, but it tramped all over the Lakes carrying three cargoes: iron ore, coal, and wheat. When a cargo of wheat followed one of coal or of ore, every corner of the hold would have to be shoveled out, hosed down, and dried—before the wheat could be loaded. This took hours.

When the ship was under way, there was plenty to be done in maintainance: Constant rust chipping, painting, cleaning, overhauling gear, splicing hemp lines and steel cables, sewing canvas tarpaulins, and so on. When in port there was often a need for the ship's crew to work. There was little time off. Great Lakes seamen were not unionized then.

And then there were those hatches—13 of them, as Mr. Prince had warned. They were more than 20 feet long and 5 feet wide. They each had 12 or more wooden sections, or covers. These sections were incredibly heavy. It took two men to lift one of them.

♪ ♪ ♪

We used hatch clubs with iron hooks. We inserted the hooks in grooves at the ends of the sections. We stacked the covers at the ends of the open hatch. You had to be careful, while lifting, not to get pulled into the cargo hold.

It was a primitive process. Modern ships have power-driven winches that pull metal hatch leaves open by means of steel cables—sleekly, like someone shuffling a deck of cards. Our steam winches were used only for tying up the ship.

Those 13 hatches—at least 156 sections—had to be lifted, by six men, every time the ship entered and left port. On the Lakes, with no two ports more than five days apart, that meant frequent hatch-lifting.

When leaving port, we had to unroll heavy tarpaulins and batten them down over the hatch covers, using long, steel battens and wooden wedges—hammered in. Then we fastened crossbeams and clamps over the tarps to keep the waves and the sharp teeth of the wind from ripping off the canvas.

I worked 20 hours straight once on that ship. Some of it was spent down in the cargo hold shoveling out the remaining iron ore which the huge bucket couldn't reach with its clumsy jaws while unloading the vessel.

♪ ♪ ♪

The iron bucket was larger than a steam-shovel scoop. You had to watch it like an elephant trainer. The man who operated it from high above the deck couldn't see every corner of the cargo hold. He couldn't control every swing of the bucket. Now and then it would boom against the lower bulwarks, causing the ship to shudder and leaving a scar or dent in the steel plates.

During this 20-hour stint, we moved from Lorain, Ohio, to Toledo to take on coal. At Toledo I found myself down on the docks toward daybreak handling the lines fore and aft as we warped the ship to different positions on the waterway. The channel was too congested to move the vessel by its own steam.

Once I looked up and saw the captain on the bridge watching me. I had long since ceased being exhausted. I felt that I could go on forever. Athletes call it "second wind." It was either inspiration or sheer stubbornness.

While I handled the lines, a new system came into my thought. The system made it possible to throw the heaving lines back on board in about one fourth the time it normally took. The secret was in doubling them along the ground as I ran back and forth between the cables. Then they could be coiled more quickly. It kept the ship moving faster. The captain, who was under a tight schedule, was carefully observing all this.

When I came back aboard, he met me right at the rail and said, "How would you like to be a deckwatch?"

♪ ♪ ♪

It was the first time he had ever spoken to me. Usually he spoke to crew members through his mouthpiece, Mr. Brown. A deckwatch was an officer of the deck with three men under him. The captain was offering me a promotion.

"I think I might like that, sir," I said.

"Then I'll see that you're promoted as soon as we get a new deckhand to take your place." He turned to other matters.

A week later my newfound confidence was severely shaken. We were at Sandusky, Ohio, before heading up to Two Harbors, Minnesota. I had the evening off, so I strolled uptown to see a movie. The show must have run longer than I thought it would. When I returned to the dock, the ship had gone.

The man at the gate said it had left almost an hour before. I stared at the empty pier in disbelief. Here was adversity I had not sought out. I sat down on a rock in despair.

"There goes my job," I said aloud to myself.

"That's a shame," said the gate man, trying to sympathize.

When I calmed down a bit, an idea began to grope feebly into thought. Maybe I could take some conveyance—a train or bus— to a point ahead of the ship. There was a mail boat that made contact with passing ships in the Detroit River. Maybe I could get to that mail boat ahead of the North Star.

♪ ♪ ♪

There were no buses, but there was an early morning train to Detroit. This I took. In Detroit I found the mail dock soon enough, and the boat operator was only too glad to tell me I'd beaten the North Star. It was now daylight. We rode out to three other ships before I saw my own steaming up the riverway. When we ran alongside her, some shipmates at the rail laughingly recognized me and dropped a ladder over the side. I climbed up.

"Welcome back," a wheelsman named Bill said. "At least we didn't lose you overboard."

I laughed. But I was still a bit uncertain whether there would be a penalty or a reprimand for my delinquency. These doubts were resolved when Mr. Brown called me up to the bridge. As I stepped into the pilothouse, he looked me over.

"You are now a deckwatch," He said. "Congratulations."

I wasn't sure I'd heard him correctly. "Thank you, sir," I managed to say.

"And, oh yes. I'm glad you decided to stay with us." He smiled. "You'd better take the morning off."

Down in my bunk I found it difficult to sleep. I kept thinking of a poem I wanted to write some day called "Report to the North Star."

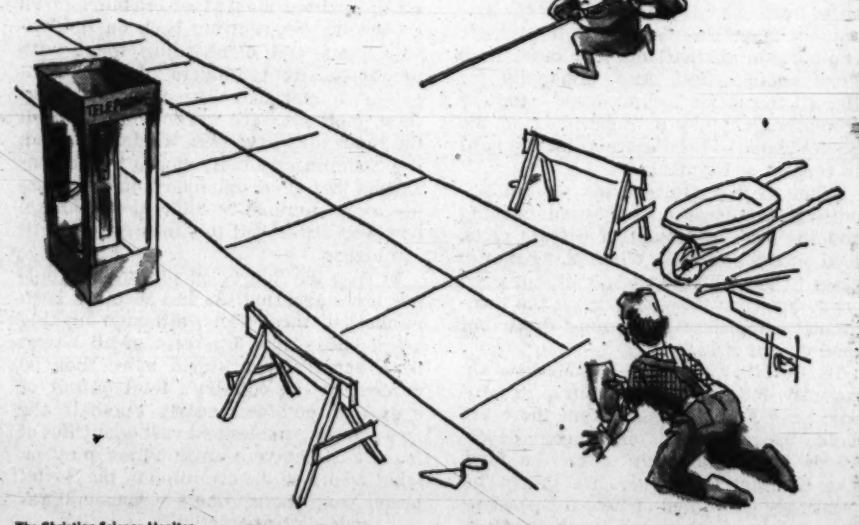
## A verse for today...

**But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone and not in another.—GAL. 6:4**

## Quotation for today

**We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;**
**We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;**
**Shun not the struggle—face it, it's God's gift.**

—MALTBIE D. BABCOCK



The Christian Science Monitor

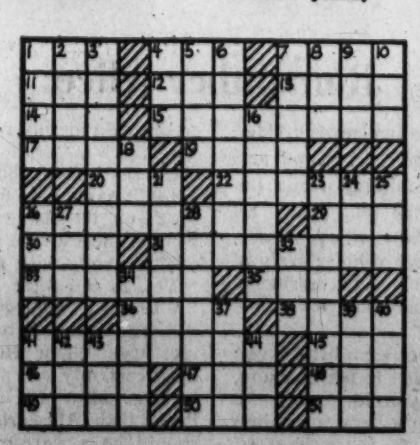
## Daily crossword puzzle

**Across**

1. Sleeve
4. Bungle
7. Practice husbandry
11. Kiwi
12. Haven
13. Bowfin genus
14. Form of John
15. Wizard
17. Trickle
19. Faultless
20. Sable
22. Disadvantages
26. Of low rank
29. Amer. author
30. Three-toed sloths
31. Shrewlike
33. Cleared
35. Sliced
36. Redact
38. Gong
41. Sea bass
45. Enemy
46. Musical work
47. Ratite bird
48. Pulpy fruit
49. Quote
50. Gender
51. Conducted

**Down**

1. Dry
2. Shout
3. Show plainly
4. Tall hardy tree
5. Garner
6. Normal
7. Confronts
8. Fr. friend
9. Creek
10. Furnish a crew
16. Sarcastic
18. Public: abbr.
21. Mignonette
23. Catty
24. Cosmic cycle
25. Observe
26. Wash for gold
27. Be situated
28. I. (pl.)
32. Young reporter
34. Curt
37. Duration
39. Great liking
40. Galena
41. Jurisdiction: Old Eng.
42. Slender finial
43. Furrow
44. Fugue theme



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*Editorials* **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

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*"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

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# Coolant for the boom

Pretty certainly, a serious financial emergency in the United States, that could have wound up in a needless recession, has been headed off. That's the main, worthy impact of the combined $10 billion tax increase and $6 billion spending curb finally voted by Congress.

But what of the general effects of the tax boost and spending holddown? These leverings are difficult to gauge precisely. It almost depends on which economist you consult. Some few experts fear the combined measures, plus the cumulative impact of the Federal Reserve's tight money precautions, will produce an economic "overkill," braking the boom too steeply. Others say this is exactly what ought to happen, what the country needs.

Certainly America's shifting of its economic gears will have psychological impact. If everyone believes that some of the steam is removed from the system, everyone will react accordingly. But it is equally true that there are fixed factors which will have major — and inflationary — influence. One is the cost of the Vietnam war. No responsible official believes this heavy drain can be reduced by very much very soon. Another factor is the attitude of the labor unions. They are not prepared to temper their wage demands, and are insisting that wages keep pace with prices.

Even so, the prospect is that the recent brisk pace of inflation will be slowed. The cost of living, rising at a 4 percent (per annum) rate, will decelerate. Nothing to send up loud cheers about, but a whole lot better than the uncontrolled inflation that a failure to vote the tax boost could have encouraged.

Congress's action also avoids a money crisis. Borrowed money, for mortgages and those housing starts, will continue to be available. The Federal Reserve will move cautiously, and interest rates may not come down much immediately, but mortgage money won't dry up.

The action of Congress, detensionizing the economy, has given the nation's money managers a breathing space. Foreign bankers are somewhat reassured. Imports may slough off, as demand lessens because people "feel poorer." No real business slump is in sight, though the modest slowdown could mean a rise in unemployment.

America is not out of the woods yet, but it has avoided disaster. The balance of payments still requires correction, and, in this restless, lively country inflationary pressures need constant watching.

# Reforming a behemoth

Horns are beeping more loudly and with greater irritation than ever at the cost, unfairness, and cumbersomeness of America's auto insurance practices. The charges:

- Rates have risen 44 percent in the last 10 years — why?
- Only 55 percent of the premium is used to pay claims — why?
- Why does compensation for minor accidents tend to exceed actual losses, while major accident losses often go unreimbursed?
- Why have some auto insurance companies discouraged giving policies to such incongruous groups as clergymen, divorcees, barbers?
- Must cancellation and renewal practices be capricious and arbitrary?
- Must legal processes for settling claims be so costly and take so long?

Auto insurance by any standards is a major business. More than 100 million Americans hold policies costing them about $10 billion in premiums. Few would argue that such a behemoth should be allowed to make its way down the highway blindly and without challenge.

The industry already has been under study in various ways. For example, the House Judiciary Committee last year reported too warm a relationship between insurance companies and the state commissions supposedly governing them. The Senate Judiciary Committee has just begun hearings on anticompetitive company practices and the questionable adequacy of state regulation. And the Department of Transportation is firing up its engine for an ambitious two-year, comprehensive study of the industry. The DOT will issue periodic reports.

We welcome this scrutiny. We hope it will be toughminded and fair—to the consumer, the legal profession, and insurers.

The present liability system — paying claims on the basis of whose fault the accident was — will certainly be challenged and alternative "non-fault" systems proposed. These would settle claims purely on the basis of loss. Opposition can be expected from lawyers, one third of whose income is earned in automobile accident cases. Creation of a federal program, similar to the workman's compensation system, will also be considered — and will stir sharp debate.

But no matter how unwieldy the issues may be, auto insurance is in need of reform.

Two-thirds of all losses still go uncovered. There needs to be greater uniformity of insurance practices across state lines. And there should be more consistency in protecting the insured from the uninsured.

# Backward step on Soviet farms

Pity Kremlin officials where land, agriculture, and farmers are concerned. For these officials are torn between two equally fierce desires. One is to promote communism on the land. The other is to grow enough food. And, unhappily for Russia, these two desires have — for the whole half-century of Bolshevism in the Soviet Union — been extraordinarily hard to concert or harmonize.

When the Kremlin stresses communism, with an emphasis on collective farming and the discouragement of private plots, food production lags. When the Kremlin eases its ideological grip, permits or even encourages private-plot farming, the Communist component in farming drops but food output rises.

It is a bitter dilemma and Moscow apparently finds itself once again in its periodic grip. And if reports from there are right, the swing will once again be towards ideological stiffness on the land. The Kremlin apparently has grown increasingly concerned at how the peasants have (a) been concentrating their efforts on their own private plots, (b) been correspondingly neglectful of their work in the collective sector, (c) been gradually but steadily taking more and more land for their private plots, and (d) been thus drifting towards a capitalistic attitude in farming.

As almost invariably happens in such a crisis, the Kremlin can think of nothing for it but to resort once again to the oft-discredited method of cracking down on the farmers, cutting back on the private plots and bombarding them with propagandistic reminders of their obligation to Marxism. The trouble is that these methods have never worked in all the times they have been tried. In the end, the Kremlin inevitably comes to the conclusion that, if enough food is to be grown, private plots must be allowed to flourish, however distasteful this may be to party ideologists.

In fact, the figures on private-plot output are staggering. As has so often been publicized, these plots, although making up no more than 3 percent of all Soviet farm acreage, pour forth more than 50 percent of the country's total output of eggs and potatoes, nearly one-half the meat and vegetables and vast quantities of fruit. Just let your imagination play on what would be the condition of the Soviet larder were there to be a serious cutback in private-plot production.

The time will come — inevitably, irresistibly, implacably — when the Kremlin must recognize that only by encouraging private-enterprise farming still more can it hope to solve its ever-present agricultural underproduction. Perhaps one more failure with tightening the screws will finally drive that truth home.

# Remember Alice

"Men and women are two sexes divided by a common language." "Husband and wife think they are talking about the same thing when they're really not." So says a University of California professor.

We wonder how much scholarly study it took to determine what many husbands could have told the professor was a universally known fact?

Take, as an example, that little word "never." When a wife says to her husband, "you never say that you love me," the husband is apt to take a very masculine view of the accusation and judge the word as expressing eternity, whereas "never" to the wife merely refers to the past half-hour.

Or that little phrase "where did you get it?" Ask a man that question and he'll give you the name of the store. Ask a woman and she's quite likely to say, "why, what's wrong with it?"

Yet, in the most famous discussion in the English language on words, it was a girl who defended their semantically correct use. When Humpty-Dumpty, who most certainly was male, said that a word "means just what I choose it to mean . . ." it was little Alice who was horrified. That should be a warning to us self-satisfied males.

## 'Sure it's a war of propaganda, but that doesn't mean I feel left out'

The Pacific revisited — 2

# Land of the kangaroo

By David K. Willis

Sydney

To go through the old familiar routine of parking the car at Circular Quay, buying a ticket for the last ferry to Kirribilli and McMahon's Point; standing in front of the wheelhouse as the ferry chugs slowly out across the blackness of the harbor, seeing the liquid reflections of the city skyline and the sweep of the harbor bridge, huge overhead; hearing the "clop" of the water against the hull and feeling the salt freshness of the night. . . .

To look back at the city from the water's edge at Blues Point, at the improbable white arches of the soaring opera house, framed by the gray steel of the bridge, a half-dozen mammoth office blocks off to the right, a 50-story tower, then a bobbing black-painted replica of the 370-ton "Endeavour," from whose ridiculously tiny decks Captain James Cook first spied the Australian continent on April 20, 1770. . . .

To one coming home after seven years, all this is to stop the heart. It is both new and old. It is also to view the Australia that is, and is to be—not the pastoral, desert nation that Americans and Englishmen think of, but primarily an urban society where more than 80 percent of the people live on paved streets, and see kangaroos and platypuses only in zoos, if then.

But Australia is cities—Sydney's two and one half million, Melbourne's two million, and the other, smaller, state capitals. Sydney and Melbourne are rebuilding their downtown areas; Adelaide still has the churches and the gentility of a medium-sized English town; Perth is a jewel, its beaches and waterways now reverberating to the boom in iron ore and other minerals that is boosting the growth and population of the western third of the continent more rapidly than anyone had dreamed even a few years ago.

Canberra, with its lake and its 100,000 people, has the task of finding out what Australia is all about. As never before, the continent needs a new sense of purpose and direction. Before, there had always been London; after the battle of the Coral Sea, there was Washington. But London is leaving the Far East, and Washington has its domestic violence and its cities and its racial challenge, and its younger population impatient with the policies of the past.

Prime Minister John Gorton made it clear in Washington a few weeks ago that he would stay in Vietnam, and in Malaysia/Singapore — only as long as American forces would back him up.

Australia has its problems — lack of water, lack of people, lack of effective urban renewal, choked bigger cities, lack of roads, and lack of the kind of imagination — so far — which harnesses natural resources and geographical position to individual and independent policies at home and abroad.

Australia's traditions, skills, and wealth fit her for a leadership role in her area. Will she seize it? Will she more widely share the kind of knowledge that she has and which the rest of Southeast Asia so badly needs? Or will she merely pull in her horns, and hope that someone will come and help if the going gets tough?

With Japan, already a major trading partner, emerging from post-World War II caution, and Indonesia struggling with the after-effects of Dr. Sukarno, the way is open for Australia to move into the British-left vacuum, and offer the kind of leadership, or joint leadership, to build a region able to withstand future threats, either alone, or with reasonable help from Washington.

I believe she can do it, if she will. But perhaps I am not the right person to ask. Sydney, after all, was my home, the place I grew up and went to school, and walked, one hot January day in 1956, from school into an office with "News Editor" on the door, there to be impaled by a cold stare, and made to feel that though I might possibly make a passable collector of refuse, or a deliverer of milk or of mail, the mysteries of daily journalism were probably quite out of reach. . . .

So mine may not be an entirely objective account. But already, Down Under has begun to stir. Its economy is sound, its resources immense. Some call it "the lucky country."

Today, with one eye on Vietnam, and the other on the garden and the beach, Australians are in the midst of decision.

*Last of two articles.*

# East German ploy

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

Something new has been subtracted from the latest Berlin crisis.

Again the East German Communists are harassing the road and water access routes for West Germans into West Berlin. Since June 11 they have been requiring passports and East German visas (at a fee) and imposing a surtax on freight.

But this time it is not the Soviets who are taking the initiative to heat up the sorest spot on the East-West European landscape. And there is no present evidence that Moscow either wants or welcomes these provocative actions.

This means that, as things now stand, it is the East German Communist regime, not the Kremlin, which is acting to revive the cold war in the heart of Europe.

And why? Why should the East German Communist boss, Walter Ulbricht, run the risk of displeasing the Soviets without whose support he couldn't last forty-eight hours? There must be some reason.

I think there are two reasons.

One reason is that Ulbricht is sorely scared that the mounting pressures, even among Communists, to liberalize and partially democratize communism in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and to some extent elsewhere in East Europe will engulf East Germany, and he wishes to strengthen his position to resist these pressures.

One way to strengthen himself is to blackmail West Germany into recognizing East Germany as a sovereign country and thus seal the division of Germany for as long as one can see ahead. Ulbricht has said as much; he has said that the economic restrictions will be stopped if Bonn will recognize his regime.

The second reason is that it isn't easy for Moscow to say no to these East German actions unless the Berlin matter comes near getting out of hand.

The Kremlin has apparently promised Prague that it does not intend to interfere with its liberalization program and it would hardly be consistent for the Kremlin to interfere with East Germany's harassment program—at least not in its early stages.

So Ulbricht seems to be acting on his own to try to get East Germany recognized as an independent state before the force of liberalization in other East European Communist nations overtakes him.

But the freedom of West Berlin—to which the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France are committed by the Potsdam agreements—remains crucial. How crucial was well expressed by its famous and first postwar mayor, Ernest Reuter, whose words were recently cited by C. L. Sulzberger in his column in the New York Times: "If West Berlin remains free, West Europe remains free. If West Europe remains free, the United States remains free. If West Berlin crumbles, the whole Western world will crumble — or there will be war."

This is why four American Presidents—Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson—have all committed the United States to ensuring the freedom of West Berlin—and have acted to do so.

The new visa and tax restrictions along the access routes are cumbersome and provocative, but they do not, at this stage, threaten the freedom of West Berlin. They are a means of trying to pressure Bonn to recognize the East German regime.

The key to the prospect of ultimate German unification does not hang in East Berlin. It hangs in the Kremlin and it may be significant that the Soviet ambassador to East Germany and Bonn's Foreign Minister Willy Brandt had an eight-hour meeting in East Berlin only a few days ago. It was at Soviet initiative.

Obviously West Germany wants to continue to pursue its goal of reconciliation with the nations of Eastern Europe and it does not intend to let East Germany push it into a policy of retaliation.

Moscow can't long delay deciding whether it wants to build bridges to Western Europe or to permit East Germany to tear them down.

# Our readers write

*Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.*

## Save our cities?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Three cheers for your recent editorial "Moving to the country." For several years, when I have encountered the statement "We must save our cities!" I have replied with the simple question "Why?" This is generally met with stunned silence, but to date with not a single well-reasoned reply.

Why should we expend hundreds of billions to preserve an institution that is becoming increasingly troubled, and which, according to your statistics, is really favored as a way of life by a mere 18 percent of Americans?

How much better, as you suggest, to employ the money to disperse over-dense populations and provide rural and small-town enviornments all can enjoy. As far as I can determine, there was no movement to expend billions to save the buggy whip manufacturers when that implement became obsolete.

Gainesville, Fla. **Alex G. Smith**

## 'Freeway revolt'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I am delighted that the Monitor is running a series on freeway revolt. Since 1955 I have driven thousands of miles each year throughout the continental United States. New roads are naturally a boon to the constant traveler. However, comfort and speed do not compensate for the many cities and towns that have been desecrated, blighted, and divided by ugly and protruding freeway systems.

Santa Fe, N.M. **Frances Archer**

## Are we serious?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The American living on long-term assignment abroad (in our case, four years) is on a very hot spot when questioned about American society.

If we are serious about curbing violence and overcoming the tragic effects of racism and permissiveness, we will act instantly, and demand that Congress act instantly to prohibit the sale of weapons, implement legislation for open housing, adult literacy and vocational training for the "unemployable," oppose looting and lawlessness, and take an honest look at conditions on our campuses which have caused our most intelligent students to rebel against the status quo. No business or sporting interest can or should have priority over the public safety. If, in the face of recent assassinations, the rifle and gun clubs are still influential enough as lobbyists to prohibit the passing of legislation curbing the sales of firearms, at least these sales might be reduced by imposing huge taxes on firearms, and gun club memberships.

We should take a long, hard look, too, at our TV programing and literature. Today's ghetto rioters are members of the first generation brought up on TV violence. In 1948-49 the same area devastated in Newark last summer was the first to sprout TV antennae. Congress must enforce standards to control the content of daytime and early evening TV programs, since obviously manufacturers and the broadcasters they support prefer to remain irresponsible. Let those who shriek "Freedom of the arts!" be reminded that responsibility must accompany every freedom, that in ancient Greece no killings were performed on stage, and in the thousands of years succeeding the writing of the Greek plays neither impact nor audiences have been lost.

We Americans still cling to certain myths about our country, instilled in us in youth. One, that America is the best place in the world to live in; and two, that ours is a free society. Even in the midst of an anti-American crisis in Turkey we feel safer and freer here than we do at home. Yet, return we must, with the hope that we and our children and neighbors will not become the victims of terrorism.

Ankara, Turkey **Ruth Faulkner**